FBIS DAILY REPORT

China

CONTENTS

Vol I No 209 29 October 1986

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

UN Envoy Says Protectionism Hurts World Trade	A 1
PRC Red Cross Delegate on Humanitarian Issues	A 1
International Symposium on Technology Transfer [CHINA DAILY 28 Oct]	A 2
Meeting on Chinese Literature To Be Held	A 3
Zhao Ziyang Meets 3 Foreign Ambassadors	A 3

UNITED STATES

Former Red Guard Urges Closer Ties With U.S. [HONGKONG STANDARD 27 Oct]	B 1
Wang Meng Meets Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck	B 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Tian Jiyun Winds Up Trip to ASEAN Countries	E 1
Tax Agreement With Thais	E 1
Ends Visit to Thailand	E 1
Burma's Deputy Prime Minister Meets PRC Group	E 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Vietnam's Economic Predicament [25 Oct]	E 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Iceland's Prime Minister Continues Visit	G 1
Meets Li Xiannian	G 1
Zhao Ziyang Attends Banquet	G 1
Finnish Premier Meets Chinese Trade Officials	G 2
Chen Pixian Meets, Fetes Finnish CPF Leader	G 2
Nanjing PLA Commander Fetes French General	G 3
Vice Premier Li Peng Meets FRG Visitors	G 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Honecker Says PRC Visit 'Very Successful'	H 1
GDR Press Hails Honecker's Visit to PRC	H 1
CHINA DAILY Says Honecker Visit 'Successful' [29 Oct]	H 2
TA KUNG PAO on PRC-East European Relations [24 Oct]	H 3
Bulgarian Paper Sees 'Great Changes' in China	H 4
Hu Qili Meets Polish United Front Delegation	H 5
Defense Ministry Marks Romanian Army Day	H 5
Cheng Zihua-Led CPPCC Delegation Arrives in CSSR	H 6
Meets Czechoslovak President	H 6
Communist Youth Delegation Ends CSSR Visit	H 6

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Mozambican Prime Minister Receives Song Ping I 1
Song Ping Meets With Zambian Leaders in Lusaka I 1
PRC-Egypt Seminar's Success Hailed at Closing I 2
Ulanhu Meets Sierra Leonean Congress Delegation I 2
Visitors Give Banquet I 3

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Deng Xiaoping Presides at Ye Jianying's Funeral K 1
Leaders Attend Ye Jianying Memorial Service K 2
NPC Standing Committee Endorses CPC Resolution K 4
MING PAO on PRC Opinion on Political Reform [26 Oct] K 5
RENMIN RIBAO Sees Birth Control as Vital [23 Oct] K 6
RENMIN RIBAO Favors Realism, Ideology Resolution [24 Oct] K 7
LIAOWANG Views Democratization, Economic Reform [13 Oct] K 8
Town, Township Enterprises Play Key Roles K 10
[RENMIN RIBAO 18 Oct]
RENMIN RIBAO on Supporting Township Enterprises [18 Oct] K 11
Large Enterprises To Have Greater Authority K 12
Five Major Exhibitions Set for Beijing in Nov K 13
Military Leaders Watch Air Force Maneuvers K 14
Admiralty Courts Praised for Impartiality K 14
[CHINA DAILY 28 Oct]
Writer Urges Greater Freedom for Law Literature K 16
[TA KUNG PAO 28 Oct]
Gu Mu Attends Cartographic Awards Ceremony K 17

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Wan Shaofen Named Presidium Chairman in Jiangxi O 1
Jiangxi Secretary Addresses Congress Session O 1
Jiangxi Radio Commentary on Dismissal of Governor O 3
Jiangxi Congress Session Closes 25 Oct O 4
Shanghai Party, Government Leaders Reshuffled O 6

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangxi Party Plenary Session Adopts Communique P 1
Guangxi Secretary Addresses Militia Symposium P 2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan Begins Recruitment of New Soldiers Q 1
Sichuan Conference on Reform, Party Style Ends Q 1
Sichuan Meeting Commends Non-Party Personages Q 2

NORTH REGION

Beijing Adopts Measures on Spiritual Civilization R 1

NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai Begins Village-Level Party Rectification T 1
Qinghai Puts Enterprises Under Xining City T 1
Shaanxi To Build Main North-South Highway T 1

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG Notes Hu Yaobang Remarks on Reunification U 1
[OVERSEAS EDITION 13 Oct]

TAIWAN

Steps Planned in Response to U.S. Trade Measures V 1
CHINA POST Notes Taiwan-U.S. Trade Dispute [25 Oct] V 1
Radio Commentary on Mainland Pilot's Defection V 2

UN ENVOY SAYS PROTECTIONISM HURTS WORLD TRADE

OW290716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Intensified trade protectionism and declining prices for primary commodities are the main factors affecting the growth of world trade, a Chinese representative said at the United Nations today.

The annual increase in world export volume increase dropped from 7.8 percent in 1984 to 2.8 percent in 1985, according to statistics cited by China.

Representative Wang Baoliu said at the U.N. Second Committee on Trade and Development that anti-dumping measures and countervailing duties have increased even though many governments have declared their intention to combat protectionism.

The products that developing countries can produce at lower cost -- such as textiles, clothing, footwear, and steel -- have been the target of protectionist measures adopted by developed countries, Wang pointed out.

He welcomed the agreement reached at the September meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Uruguay, where it was decided that GATT's new round of multilateral trade talks should be aimed at further liberalizing and expanding world trade.

He said that China "is prepared to participate in the new round" and will make efforts to combat protectionism, strengthen and improve the multilateral trading system and promote the development of the global economy.

The Chinese representative also said that the continuous decline of primary commodity prices over the years has led to a sharp reduction of export earnings of developing countries. Over the past five years, the prices for non-oil commodities produced in developing countries have dropped by 25 percent, he said, and it is estimated that in 1986 developing countries as a whole will lose 50 billion U.S. dollars because of the oil price decline.

"It has become an urgent task to stabilize prices of primary commodities and guarantee the reasonable earnings of developing countries from their export of primary commodities," he stressed.

He also hoped that the seventh U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) scheduled for next year would focus on the urgent issues facing the developing countries.

PRC RED CROSS DELEGATE ON HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

OW272053 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, October 27 (XINHUA) -- China today denounced known violations of basic rules of the international humanitarian law in South Africa, Kampuchea and Afghanistan and nations in the Middle East.

These remarks were made by Qian Jiadong, head of the Chinese Government delegation in his address to the 25th International Red Cross Conference which opened here last Thursday.

He also said, "Despite the efforts of the Red Cross movement, gross breaches of peace, justice and humanitarian principles continue to occur in some areas of the world."

He noted that in South Africa, the Pretoria regime has intensified its suppression of the black population and its brutal colonial rule over the Namibian people; in the Middle East, large areas are still under illegal occupation and the national rights of the Palestinian people remain unrestored; and in Asia, Kampuchea and Afghanistan are still under the armed occupation of foreign troops.

These facts "are more than enough to tell us what a grave challenge we are facing and what a formidable task we have to undertake to uphold peace, justice and humanitarianism," he added.

China loves peace and regards the maintenance of world peace as its primary duty, he continued. China supports the principles of humanitarianism and has spared no efforts to see to their implementation. "Only recently, a decision was taken to boost the socialist humanitarian spirit along with material welfare in Chinese social life," he said.

He indicated, "The Chinese Government is also doing its best to provide humanitarian assistance to the international community. Since 1978, China has helped to resettle 280,000 Indo-Chinese refugees and provided relief assistance to refugees in other parts of the world as well as to countries and people affected by naturual disasters."

Qian Jiadong also reiterated that China will continue to support and join in the efforts of the International Red Cross committee and the International Red Cross movement to make the world a better one.

The week-long conference, attended by some 900 delegates from 164 countries and regions, is reviewing world efforts made to ensure that the humanitarian law has been respected since the last Red Cross conference, held in Manila in 1981. In addition they will revise the Constitution of the International Red Cross movement. The meeting will conclude on October 31.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

HK280548 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Oct 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Yang Xiaoping]

[Text] Some 45 scientists and entrepreneurs from 12 countries have gathered in Beijing to discuss the problems of promoting technology transfers between developing and developed contries.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the symposium yesterday, Professor Sun Honglie, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said "technology transfer has become an effective means of promoting the international exchange of science and technology and speeding up economic growth in the world."

Professor Michael Radnor, co-chairman of the symposium, described technology transfer as "an important and innovative endeavour."

"It is important because the efficient and proper acquisition, utilization and maintenance of technology at the right price and time is a key to development," he said.

China, as a developing country, has imported new technology and major equipment from foreign countries for 3,000 projects in the past five years, an official from the Research Institute of Policy on Science, Technology and Management said.

"Technology importation in recent years has helped China's industrial development, but some problems still remain," he said. The problems are mainly lack of overall plans for importation and the ability to absorb foreign technology.

According to statistics, China has imported 113 assembly lines for producing colour televisions in recent years, resulting in costs of $400 million on spare parts every year.

During the current Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90), China will not only continue to import foreign technology, but increase its own ability to export, he said.

MEETING ON CHINESE LITERATURE TO BE HELD

OW280928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- An international meeting on contemporary Chinese Literature is to be held in Shanghai between November 3 and 6. The seminar, first of its kind, is sponsored by the Chinese Writers' Association (CWA).

Contemporary Chinese literature, which has entered a new prosperous period in recent years, has aroused worldwide interest. The gathering will draw 71 foreigners studying or translating Chinese literature from 22 countries.

Nearly 40 Chinese writers, poets and literary critics, including Minister-writer Wang Meng, and Liu Binyan, Jiang Zilong and Bai Hua, will also attend the meeting, and the major topic of discussion will be "My Views on Contemporary Chinese Literature."

Deng Youmei, member of the CWA Secretariat, said the international gathering is not an academic seminar, but a big discussion.

"Its main purpose is to provide Chinese writers and their foreign translators and researchers an opportunity to know and exchange views with each other," he added.

He expressed the hope that the free exchange will promote friendship and mutual understanding between Chinese and foreign scholars, and thus helping introduce more Chinese literature to the world.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS 3 FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

OW241136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon first Bolivian Ambassador to China Jorge Lema Patino, new Dutch Ambassador to China Roland Van Den Berg and New French Ambassador to China Michel Gonbal on separate occasions.

FORMER RED GUARD URGES CLOSER TIES WITH U.S.

HK270529 Hong Kong HONCKONG STANDARD in English 27 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] In a few weeks time Chen Xiaolu will present a paper on Sino-American relations between 1945-1955 at a Beijing University seminar. His views may well make Mao Zedong turn in his grave because Mr. Chen is one of the young people who has been urging closer ties between the two countries.

Yet, listening to him today many are likely to forget that he was one of the original Red Guards, one of those who took part in the first parade before Mao, swearing undying loyalty to the Great Helmsman and vowing to eradicate everything and anything smacking of "capitalism."

Chen Xiaolu, who now spends his time carrying out research on political strategies for China, is none other than the son of Marshal Chen Yi, Mao's comrade-in-arms and one-time foreign minister who died in 1967.

Mr. Chen is also the son-in-law of another leader of the revolution, Su Yu, vice-minister for national defence until his death.

He was an outstanding student. He was elected chairman of his school's revolutionary committee and paraded before Mao.

But his glory was short lived. Eight months later the Red Guards proclaimed that he was a counter-revolutionary.

He was framed for the theft of RMB20,000 and exiled to a remote part of northeast China. His father too suffered at the hands of the Red Guards.

When Mr Chen called on Zhou Enlai, he was asked: "Do you disagree with the Cultural Revolution?"

Mr Chen said he did and Zhou smiled and told him: "You are quite honest."

Zhou then asked: "Did you steal the money?" Mr Chen replied: "That's what the rumours say. I hope the authorities will investigate this."

Zhou had no time for this and advised Mr Chen to spend some time with the army. Mr Chen agreed and left for the northeast as a prisoner. But Mr Chen says he wasn't treated as a convict, rather as a ward under military protection for the next three years. During this time his father, too, was victimised by the Red Guards and died.

Shortly after his father's death Mr Chen was declared rehabilitated and allowed to become a soldier.

His diligence earned him a promotion to the officer corps which required him to do propaganda work "contrary to his conscience."

He was then sent to Nanjing to complete his studies, after which he was sent -- in 1979 -- to London as military attache.

Mr Chen says of his four and a half year stint in London: "My job was to promote the military ties between the two countries. The experience broadened my outlook and enlightened my thinking.

"I once believed that relations between officers and other ranks in the British army were bad. In fact, they are very good. Even relations between the army and civilians are quite good."

Since his return from London, Mr Chen has been a senior researcher with very positive views about how much China and the United States can benefit from closer ties.

"I am an optimist, believing that China has a great future. But we have to learn from the West, without sacrificing those virtues of the East," he said.

Mr Chen's eldest brother is the deputy mayor of the Beijing municipality. Another elder brother works as a deputy cadre in the Army. His younger sister is a cadre in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

WANG MENG MEETS MICKEY MOUSE, DONALD DUCK

OW250100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- China's culture minister Wang Meng met two of the United States' greatest emisaries today -- Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse -- who will make their debut on Chinese television this Sunday.

At a reception held by the Disney Company, Mickey and Donald's parents, all the guests lined up to have their pictures taken with the two famous cartoon characters. The guest list read like a who's who in Chinese society. The exuberant and animated visitors included a vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress, a vice-mayor of Beijing and the deputy head of the state television network.

Television viewers will get their first chance to see Donald and Mickey, who are both over 50 years old, and hear them speak Chinese, this Sunday at 6:30 p.m.

Licensed by Disney's Buena Vista International subsidiary, the China Central Television (CCTV) will air 104 episodes of the children's animated cartoon series, on Sunday evenings over a two year period.

"This marks the first time a major U.S. studio has been invited to broadcast a TV series of this magnitude on Chinese television", said Michael D. Eisner, chairman of the Walt Disney Company, who flew here for the program's debut.

Mr. Eisner told his Chinese guests at the reception, which was held at the Great Hall of the People, that he looks forward "to bringing Disney's family-oriented programming to the people of China for many years to come."

Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, told the Disney executives that he expects the cartoons will be well received by Chinese TV viewers.

TIAN JIYUN WINDS UP TRIP TO ASEAN COUNTRIES

Tax Agreement With Thais

OW271857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Bangkok, October 27 (XINHUA) - Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and visiting Chinese Deputy Premier Tian Jiyun signed here this afternoon an agreement on preventing double taxation and tax evasion.

In April this year, a Chinese delegation from the Tax Bureau of the Chinese Finance Ministry visited Thailand and signed the draft of the agreement which has been negotiated for five rounds since 1982.

China is the 19th country to have signed such agreement with Thailand.

Ends Visit to Thailand

OW281133 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Bangkok, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and his party ended their week-long visit to Thailand and left here for home this morning.

Before his departure, Tian said at the airport that his visits to the four members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand -- were successful. The purposes of the visits had been achieved, he added.

During his stay in Thailand, Tian called on King Phumiphon Adunyadet and held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on economic cooperation and international and regional issues of mutual concern. An agreement on double-tax avoidance was signed between Thailand and China.

Seeing Tian off at the airport were Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, newly-appointed Ambassador to China Tet Bunnak and Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei.

BURMA'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS PRC GROUP

OW271851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Rangoon, October 27 (XINHUA) -- The goodwill relation between Burma and China would be strengthened and Burmese leaders would like to keep up the ever-lasting "paukphaw" friendship between the two countries, Burmese Deputy Prime Minister U Tun Tin said here this afternoon.

U Tun Tin, who is also minister for planning and finance, made the remarks when he received the visiting Chinese goodwill delegation led by deputy governor of Heilongjiang Province of China Liu Zhongli.

He pinpointed the cooperation between the two countries in economic, cultural and other fields in recent years.

The eight-member Chinese goodwill delegation, companied by a 33-member gymnastic and acrobatic group, arrived here on October 22 for a week-long goodwill visit at the invitation of the Burmese government.

RENMIN RIBAO ON VIETNAM'S ECONOMIC PREDICAMENT

HK281459 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 86 p 6

["International Jottings" by Chao Yang (2600 7122): "Where Is the Way Out?"]

[Text] A Vietnamese leader recently admitted that the country had done a lousy job in the economic field in the past 11 years, saying that the economic failure "has brought about chaos, widespread doubts about the future, and ever a lack of confidence in the party's leadership." In confessing to the serious economic predicament, he attributed it solely to the so-called "leftist" and then rightist mistakes committed by the leadership in the economic field. He just ignored the aggressive war against Cambodia, which has laid a heavy burden on the Vietnamese economy, but declared that the only way out for the Vietnamese economy lay in "reform." Every person of good sense can easily find out that it is definitely untrue.

Just think about a question -- how can a country that was devastated by a protracted war and is awaiting reconstruction manage to maintain a huge army which is claimed to be the "third strongest armed forces in the world?" Such a heavy burden cannot but affect production and the people's livelihood even if Vietnam can obtain aid from a superpower. the Vietnamese finance minister frankly pointed out 2 years ago: "Vietnam still has to fight for enough food. But, at the same time, it has to strive to fulfill the enormous and urgent needs arising from national construction and defense." The implication of his statement does not need further elaboration. As for the economic "reform," it is absolutely nothing new. Vietnam fussed about the "new economic policy" in 1979. However, its efforts have proved to be in vain as the agressive against Cambodia has drawn unlimited resources.

It seems that the Vietnamese leaders will not be able to feel at ease if they simply attribute the deteriorating economic situation to mistakes on the part of the leadership and then resort to economic "reform." In order to improve the economic situation once and for all, the only way out for them is to completely retreat from Cambodia as soon as possible and reinvest the state's financial, material, and human resources in economic construction.

ICELAND'S PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Li Xiannian

OW281536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today urged the United States and the Soviet Union to achieve something through serious negotiations so that the world's people could "breathe easily".

Li made this remark while exchanging views with Iceland Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson on international issues here this afternoon.

The Chinese president said that the Chinese people and the world's people as a whole desire peace and development. It is a sincere wish of the Chinese Government and people that the two "superpowers could achieve something through serious negotiations".

Hermannsson replied that there have been growing demands for peace and opposition to nuclear arms race among people of various countries. He was optimistic about peace.

The two leaders also expressed satisfaction with the smooth development of the China-Iceland relations since the establishment of their diplomatic relations in 1971.

They agreed that the two countries could strengthen their economic and technical cooperation in many fields.

Hermannsson said that he has come to know more about China's progress since his arrival in China and had sound talks with Chinese leaders.

Li asked Hermannsson to convey greetings to Madame Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of Iceland.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1243 GMT on 28 October in its report on the Li Xiannian-Hermannsson meeting, adds that the meeting was held in the Great Hall of the People and lasted about 1 hour; the report also says "Li Xiannian said that he and Hermannsson felt like old friends at their first meeting."]

Zhao Ziyang Attends Banquet

OW231613 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Icelandic Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang agreed here today that Hermannsson's successful visit to China will promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Hermannsson said at his return banquet for the Chinese premier here tonight that he and Chinese leaders had "complete and open" discussions in the past few days, which have helped identify new areas for cooperation.

The Chinese premier said that although China and Iceland are far apart geographically, and different in social systems, population, territory and economic development, leaders of the two countries had found many common points.

Zhao mentioned in particular that the two countries have identical or similar positions on those fundamental issues facing the world today and share a sincere wish for developing their economic and technical cooperation.

Hermannsson invited Zhao to pay an official visit to Iceland at a convenient time. Zhao accepted the invitation with pleasure and hoped that he could visit Iceland in not too long a time.

Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua was among those present at the banquet.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1505 GMT on 28 October, in its report on Hermannsson's return banquet in Beijing, adds that Minister of Geology and Mineral Resources Zhu Xun and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin were also present at the banquet.]

FINNISH PREMIER MEETS CHINESE TRADE OFFICIALS

OW242121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Helsinki, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa said today that Finland will work to fulfill its cooperation accord with China on science and technology that he signed during his recent visit to China.

He told Jia Shi, visiting president of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, that his talks with Chinese leaders laid a foundation for enhanced cooperation between Finland and China.

During his meeting with the Finnish prime minister, Jia said that China welcomes Finnish entrepreneurs to invest in China and develop economic and trade relations. He said that China has much to learn from Finland's many small and medium-sized enterprises.

During his visit, Jia also signed an accord allying the China Council for Promotion of International Trade and the Finland-China Trade Association with the aim of promoting cooperation in the areas of economy, trade, science and technology.

The two groups will encourage and help organize scientific and technical exchanges, seminars, exhibits and fairs between Chinese and Finnish enterprises.

Jia, who arrived in Helsinki on October 21, also addressed the Finland-China Trade Association, set up in September 1985, highlighting China's open door policy and its current economic situation. Jia's visit, which ended today, was the first by the president of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade.

CHEN PIXIAN MEETS, FETES FINNISH CPF LEADER

OW231829 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, met and feted Olavi Poikolainen, secretary in charge of international affairs of the Communist Party of Finland [CPF] at the Great Hall of the People tonight. Both sides had cordial and friendly talks on developing the CPC-CPF relations.

Poikolainen, the first CPF representative to visit China in more than 20 years, arrived in Beijing on 21 October at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. He had talks with Zhu Shanqing, deputy head of the department yesterday. During today's meeting, he told Chen Pixian: From now on, we have resumed the fraternal relations between the Finnish and Chinese Communist Parties.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, Chen Pixian warmly welcomed Poikolainen, and hoped that the CPC-CPF relations will continue to improve in the future. Chen Pixian also briefed his guest on the ongoing reforms in China.

NANJING PLA COMMANDER FETES FRENCH GENERAL

OW261223 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region, and his wife Comrade (Zhang Ling) met General Maurice Schmitt, chief of General Staff of the French Army, his wife, and entourage at the Huadong Hotel on the evening of 23 October.

Xiang Shouzhi said: General Schmitt, his wife, and entourage have brought to us friendship of the French people and army. Despite the great distance between China and France, our friendship, which was established during our joint struggle to defend independence, revitalize the motherland, and safeguard justice, has come a long way.

General Schmitt said: Although we have been in Nanjing for only a few hours, we are already fascinated with this historic city. He expressed the hope that through the visit, friendship with the Chinese people and army will be deepened.

After the meeting, Commander Xiang Shouzhi and his wife gave a dinner for the French guests. Present at the meeting were also Song Wenzhong, director of the Defense Ministry's Foreign Affairs Bureau, and his wife, who are accompanying the French guests on their visit; (Zhang Shuyun), deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region; and (Hu Jinqing), director of its office. General Schmitt and his entourage arrived in Nanjing by a special plane from Xian on the afternoon of 23 October.

VICE PREMIER LI PENG MEETS FRG VISITORS

OW281810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng met here today a delegation from the Siemens Corporation of the Federal Republic of Germany, led by executive vice president Hans-Gerd Neglein. The delegation is here attending the second meeting of the Coordination Committee for Comprehensive Cooperation between the Chinese machine-building and electronics industries and Siemens.

The meeting, which opened yesterday, will discuss their ongoing cooperation projects and work out plans for cooperation in the fields of machine-building, electronics and medical instruments.

The meeting will also discuss Siemens' export of machines and electronic products to China and the establishment of a Siemens technical training center in Beijing. The first meeting of the coordination committee was held in Munich last March.

HONECKER SAYS PRC VISIT 'VERY SUCCESSFUL'

OW290912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Democratic German Leader Erich Honecker said today upon his return from an Asian tour that his China visit was very successful.

In a written airport statement, Honecker said the significance of his China visit and his talks with the Chinese leaders goes far beyond the scope of bilateral relationship. He and the Chinese leaders shared identical views on many important issues they discussed, Honecker said.

He added that his talks with Chinese leaders focused on defending world peace, a fundamental issue at present. "I am glad to point out that both China and Democratic Germany share a common goal on this important issue," he aid.

He said his visit will be conducive to cooperation between the two countries which had registered marked development in many areas.

The German Socialist Unity Party and the Chinese Communist Party agreed to send delegations and exchange views between the central committees of both parties, he said.

He said the long-term agreement on the economic, scientific and technological cooperation, signed in Beijing during his visit, laid a foundation for cooperation for the next fifteen years.

Honecker said his visit to China achieved a "bumper harvest," just as Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang said, "You (Honecker and his entourage) came to China in autumn which is the high season for harvest."

China was the second leg of Honecker's three-nation tour, which took him first on to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on October 18. Honecker was in China from October 21 to 26.

The Democratic German leader said his official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic would have a positive effect on international relations.

GDR PRESS HAILS HONECKER'S VISIT TO PRC

OW281811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Democratic German Leader Erich Honecker's China visit heralded a new chapter in friendly relations between the two countries and was politically significant event, said an editorial in the paper "NEUES DEUSTCHLAND" today.

Entitled "A New Chapter in Friendly Relations Between the Two Countries", the editorial referred to great world interest in Honecker's visit to China from October 21 to 26.

It noted that in "quite a open and cordial atmosphere", Honecker discussed greater cooperation and international issues with top Chinese leaders.

The visit marked the beginning of friendly cooperation between the two parties and their countries, the article said.

The editorial said a new long-term agreement on economic, technical and scientific cooperation paved the way for improved bilateral relations.

It said that friendship and cooperation between the two parties, the countries and people have been based on common goals, the long revolutionary tradition of mututal respect.

As party leaders Honecker and Hu Yaobang had identical views on the development of relations between the two parties, the visit will deepen mututual understanding and friendship, it added.

The editorial pointed out that it is a common goal of Democratic Germany and China to safeguard world peace, to end the arms race and to ease tensions in Europe and Asia.

The paper stressed that the visit will promote mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

The editorial said the visit made a major contribution to socialism and world peace.

CHINA DAILY SAYS HONECKER VISIT 'SUCCESSFUL'

HK290134 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Oct 86 p 4

["Opinion" by CHINA DAILY commentator: "A Good Visit"]

[Text] Erich Honecker has led a successful trip to China. The official visit of the top leader of the German Democratic Republic is an important event in the development of China-GDR relations, and in relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the German Socialist Unity Party, as well as in China-Eastern Europe ties.

In his capacity as General Secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Honecker held talks with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and met with President Li Xiannian, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

The GDR leader travelled extensively, met people from all walks of life, and saw how China's unfolding economic reform is being implemented, and the results.

Although he was in Beijing for the first time, Honecker was treated like an old friend and witnessed how China sincerely wants to expand bilateral relations with his country — particularly when Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang recalled their friendship with German comrades in their youth.

By advocating "looking forward" rather than "dwelling upon the past," Honecker's Chinese hosts clearly made know this country's principle regarding ties with the GDR and other Eastern European states. Hu Yaobang told Honecker that China will fully respect the GDR's socialist development programme, its foreign policy and its policy towards China. The same principle, it was stressed, is applicable to other Eastern European countries as well.

It is on this basic understanding the China appreciates GDR concern for Europe's security and supports its proposal for an East-West dialogue, as well as one between the two German states. As in Asia, China wants peace in Europe.

Also, it should be pointed out that China's attitude towards Eastern Europe is a product of its independent foreign policy and firm conviction in the five principles of peaceful co-existence -- mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. These principles, as repeatedly declared by the Chinese leadership, cover the country's relations with all other countries, including the socialist states.

It is therefore unquestionable that China's relations with Eastern Europe can only contribute to world peace and stability, benefit its own socio-economic development and that of its partners.

With much satisfaction, the Chinese public has been reassured of its ties with the GDR. And with this reassurance, they are expecting more friendly contact with other Eastern European countries.

TA KUNG PAO ON PRC-EAST EUROPEAN RELATIONS

HK280633 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 Oct 86 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shi Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Overall Improvement of Sino-East European Relations"]

[Text] A Guiding Principle of "Looking Forward" [subhead]

When meeting with Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Democratic Germany and chairman of the Council of State, Deng Xiaoping stressed that the CPC and the German Socialist Unity Party are not facing a problem of restoring their relations. Instead they face a problem of continuing to develop them. He also stated that the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee summed up the experience of the international communist movement and drew lessons from it, and formed some new concepts concerning domestic and foreign policies and relations with other communist parties. All this may be summarized as "looking forward."

It is precisely because of this policy decision that new and great changes have taken place in China's domestic and foreign policies in recent years. The CPC committed an "ultraleftist" mistake in handling its relations with other communist parties, aso that it was once completely isolated. During the period of the "Cultural Revolution," in Eastern Europe it was only the Albanian Workers Party who had good relations with the CPC. But their relations failed to stand the test of practice. Divergence of views occurred between them when China and the United States established their diplomatic relations.

Leaders of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak Parties To Visit China Next Year [subhead]

The policy of "looking forward" has truly enabled the CPC to greatly improve its relations with other communist parties and to enhance its status.

Following the great achievements gained by the East German leader Honecker during his visit to China, well-informed East European sources in Beijing revealed yesterday that Janos Kadar, first [as published] secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (president of Czechoslovakia), will visit China during the first half of next year. They also revealed that Bulgarian Communist Party leaders are also expected to come to China. In this way, relations between the CPC and communist parties in various East European countries will improve considerably. The present situation is completely different from that in the past.

Relations Between the Two Sides Have Entered a New Stage [subhead]

Just as Honecker told Deng Xiaoping: "My official visit has begun a new stage in the relations between our two parties and countries."

The improvement of relations between China and East European countries is of great significance politically and economically. What is important is that China has established good relations with Western Europe; now it has gone further to strengthen its economic ties and friendly intercourse with East European countries. There is no doubt that this is a positive factor for peace in Europe. In the future, China will, more or less, play a coordinating role between the two antagonistic groups of Eastern and Western Europe to ease East-West tension.

East European Countries Praise Reform in China [subhead]

Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang will visit East Germany next year. They will probably visit other East European countries. In other words, after the visits of the leaders of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak parties to China during the first half of next year, the Chinese leaders will pay return visits to these countries. Consequently, 1987 will be a year which marks an overall improvement of relations between China and Eastern Europe.

Leaders of East European countries have visited China successively since that year. They include East German Vice Premier Kleiber, Polish Vice Premier Obodowski, Czezchoslovak Deputy Premier Potac, Hungarian Deputy Premier Faluvegi, Bulgarian First Deputy Premier Likanov, who returned home just a few days ago, and so on. Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng visited Eastern Europe twice last year. The frequent mutual visits by Chinese and East European leaders at the deputy premier level have shown that the previous low-ebb and cold relations, which lasted more than 20 years, have now been completely changed.

What is important is that China and Eastern Europe stress world peace, economic reform, and the development of democracy. China's economic reform is widely praised. It will certainly exert profound influence over Eastern Europe.

BULGARIAN PAPER SEES 'GREAT CHANGES' IN CHINA

OW260740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Official Bulgarian newspaper, RABOTNICHESKO DELO said in an article today that great changes have taken place in China during the past two or three years.

The article emphasized that China is working hard to clear up the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution. China's economic policies have changed from a subjective ideology to a more realistic approach that has achieved apparent gains.

During its Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85), the Chinese gross national product developed rapidly and most targets were accomplished ahead of schedule, the article explained.

From the end of 1978, economic reform aimed to develop a management system enabling enterprises and producers to share independent initiatives. Thus the factories had more autonomy in managing their operations and making their own decisions, the article said.

"The reform surely brought about dynamic production, enhanced efficiency and enabled producers to meet the market's need more flexibly," the paper said.

"Currently Chinese leaders keep on working out plans and adopting measures to perfect the reform aiming at controlling the macroeconomy," the article concluded.

HU QILI MEETS POLISH UNITED FRONT DELEGATION

OW232051 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today a delegation from the National Council of the Polish Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PMNR) led by its chairman Jan Dobraczynski.

Hu said that Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski paid a fruitful visit to China not long ago. A press communique issued then stated that the relations between the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and the Polish PMNR should be strengthened.

"The delegation's visit marks a good beginning in this direction," he noted.

Dobraczynski said that General Jaruzelski asked him to tell the Chinese leaders that he was satisfied with his visit to China, that he was deeply impressed by the profound and frank talks he had had with the Chinese leaders and that his visit was a landmark in the annuals of relations between the Polish and Chinese peoples.

Lu Zhengcao, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, attended the meeting.

DEFENSE MINISTRY MARKS ROMANIAN ARMY DAY

OW251352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of National Defense celebrated the 42nd anniversary of the Romanian Army Day here today.

Among those present were Angelo Miculescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and Chen Benting, head of the Armored Force Department of the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

CHENG ZIHUA-LED CPPCC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CSSR

OW250152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, October 24 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Chinese People's Politial Consultative Conference (CPPCC), led by its Vice-Chairman Cheng Zihua, arrived here today for a ten-day official visit to Czechoslovakia. This is the first visit by a CPPCC delegation to the country.

The delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by Tomas Travnicek, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, and Miloslav Vacik, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Czech National Front.

Also present at the airport was Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Zhang Dake.

Meets Czechoslovak President

OW280454 Beijing XINHUA in English 0121 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Czechoslovak President and Chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, Gustav Husak met with the delegation from the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) led by its Vice-Chairman Cheng Zihua today.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction on bilateral relations in recent years and the common wish to further develop relations and advance the cause for world peace.

Czechoslovak Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front Tomas Travnicek and Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Zhang Dake were also present at the meeting.

Earlier today, the CPPCC delegation also held talks with the delegation from Czechoslovak Central Committee of the National Front headed by Tomas Travnicek. The CPPCC delegation arrived here on October 24 for a visit to the country.

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATION ENDS CSSR VISIT

OW251304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, October 25 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Communist Youth League Delegation headed by secretary of the league's Central Committee and chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, Liu Yandong, ended a four-day visit to Czechoslovakia today.

This is the first high-level delegation of the league to visit Czechoslovakia in 31 years.

During the visit, Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth of Czechoslovakia and other senior officials met the delegation.

The two sides discussed the role of youth in socialist construction and in safeguarding world peace, and expressed the hope to strengthen friendly ties between them. Before its visit to Czechoslovakia, the delegation had visited Democratic Germany and Hungary.

MOZAMBICAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SONG PING

OW280402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo received here tonight Song Ping, envoy of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government.

Meeting with the Chinese envoy, Machungo expressed thanks for the consolation given by the Chinese Government and people at a time when the Mozambican people are experiencing great difficulties. He said that the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) and the Mozambican Government will continue the work left by President Samora Machel and further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between Mozambique and China.

Song Ping and his party this afternoon expressed condolences on the death of Samora and laid a wreath at Maputo's City Hall, where the president's body was lying in state.

Song Ping arrived here this morning for Tuesday's funeral of President Machel who was killed on October 19 in a plane crash in South Africa.

SONG PING MEETS WITH ZAMBIAN LEADERS IN LUSAKA

OW250557 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, 22 Oct (XINHUA) -- When receiving visiting Chinese State Councillor Song Ping today, Zulu, secretary general of Zambia's United National Independence Party, spoke highly of the close and friendly Zambian-Chinese ties.

Zulu said: The completion of the Chinese-assisted Serenje-Mansa highway will definitely "strengthen our independence." Lusaka is finally linked up with the important inland province of Luapula, thanks to this highway. Zulu voiced his hope that China will expand agricultural cooperation with Zambia.

Speaking of the mishap of Mozambican President Samora's plane crash, Zulu said: "Currently, the situation in southern Africa is very critical. Countries in this region need support from such true friends as China."

Song Ping answered: "Sino-Zambian cooperation in the fields of economy, technology, and politics is a fraternal and comradely-like relationship." China believes that help is mutual.

Song Ping emphatically pointed out: "China is closely watching the development of the situation in southern Africa. The Chinese Government and people will always be on the side of African frontline countries."

Later on, Zambian Prime Minister Musokotwane held talks with Song Ping and his party. Both sides signed a government accord on setting up a Zambian-Chinese economic and trade cooperation committee.

State Councillor Song Ping made this special trip to Lusaka to attend a ceremony to celebrate the completion and handover of the Serenje-Mansa Highway.

PRC-EGYPT SEMINAR'S SUCCESS HAILED AT CLOSING

OW282044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Both Chinese and Egyptian scholars hailed the success of the three-day Sino-Egyptian seminar at its closing session here today and expressed their strong desire to strengthen traditional friendship and close cooperation between the two countries.

At the seminar, jointly sponsored by the Center of International Studies of the Chinese State Council and the Institute of Diplomatic Studies of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Chinese and Egyptian scholars on international affairs exchanged views on the perspectives of global and regional developments, particularly the situation in the Middle Ease and South East Asia, and the prospects of cooperation among Third World countries.

In his closing speech, Izzat Abd al-Latif, director of the Egyptian Institute of Diplomatic Studies, who chaired the seminar, described it as "of great importance" to furthering cooperation and friendship between Egypt and China.

Hailing the success of the seminar, Huan Xiang, director-general of the Center of International Studies of the Chinese State Council, said that the viewpoints of both Chinese and Egyptian scholars on the issues discussed at the seminar were "very similar or close."

Huan expressed the hope that such kind of seminars would continue in the years to come and he, in the name of his center, invited his Egyptian hosts to visit China next year to continue their discussions on various subjects. The invitation was accepted by the Egyptian host.

ULANHU MEETS SIERRA LEONEAN CONGRESS DELEGATION

OW241046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu met here today with a delegation from the Sierra Leonean All-People's Congress led by A.B. Kamara, vice-chairman of the congress and second vice-president of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Ulanhu expressed satisfaction with the growth of bilateral friendly relations.

He said, since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1971 and the two parties established relations in 1979 their friendly relations and cooperation have been constantly developed.

Especially, Sierra Leonean President Joseph Saidu Momoh's visit to China last February gave a new impetus to the friendly relations between the two countries and the two parties, he said.

Ulanhu said the delegation's visit will surely contribute to the promotion of bilateral friendly relations and cooperation.

He appreciated the unremitting efforts the Sierra Leonean people have made to safeguard state sovereignty, and develop their national economy and culture under the leadership of the Sierra Leonean All-People's Congress.

He particularly praised Momoh who has relied on the people, implemented new policies and taken resolute measures to overcome difficulties, thus enabling his country to achieve progress since he assumed office last year.

Kamara said both Sierra Leone and China agree to the principles of the U.N. Charter. They adhere to non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, respect other countries' state sovereignty and hold to the principle of non-aggression.

All these principles have brought the two countries close together, he added.

He said Sierra Leone will continue its efforts to maintain and develop bilateral relations and cooperation.

He also appreciated China's open policy.

Also present at the meeting were Xiang Nan,member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, who is accompanying the delegation on the visit, and Sierra Leonean Ambassador to China K.B. Aubee.

Visitors Give Banquet

OW250052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- A.B. Kamara, vice-chairman of the Sierra Leonean All-People's Congress and second vice-president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, gave a return banquet at the Sierra Leonean Embassy in China today.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, attended the banquet.

Karama spoke highly of the achievements made by China in economic construction and in raising the people's living standard since 1978.

He said that China's economic policies reflected the wisdom of the Chinese leaders.

The Sierra Leonean delegation has visited Changzhou, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen and is leaving here for home tomorrow.

DENG XIAOPING PRESIDES AT YE JIANYING'S FUNERAL

OW290421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA) -- Today Some 5,000 people of all nationalities and from various walks of life in the capital gathered at the central main hall of the Great Hall of the People to mourn with deep grief and pay respects to the remains of Comrade Ye Jianying, a long-tested loyal fighter of communism, great proletarian revolutionary, statesman, and strategist and one of the founders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Deng Xiaoping, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, and chairman of the Central Military Commission, presided over the memorial meeting. Hu Yaobang, member of the Standing Committee and general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, delivered the memorial speech.

The memorial meeting stated at 0930. A huge portrait of Comrade Ye Jianying was hung on the wall in the middle of the hall. Surrounded by flowers and pine twigs, Comrade Ye Jianying's remains lay peacefully in a crystal sarcophagus, with gun-holding PLA soldiers standing solemnly on both sides.

Party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, and Ulanhu attended the memorial meeting and bid farewell to Comrade Ye Jianying and laid wreaths in front of his remains. Comrade Deng Yingchao sent a message of condolences and a wreath. Wreaths were also sent from the CPC Central Committee; the Central Advisory Commission; the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; the NPC Standing Committee; the State Council; the Central Military Commission; the CPPCC National Committee; the Supreme People's Court; the Supreme People's Procuratorate; all departments under the CPC Central Committee and ministries and commissions under the State Council; all democratic parties; all peoples' mass organizations; all provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional leading organs; all PLA General Departments; all military regions; and the leading organs of Meixian County in Guangdong.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan attended the memorial meeting and presented a wreath.

In his memorial speech Hu Yaobang said: In the past 50 years or so Comrade Ye Jianying, an outstanding leader who held important party and state posts from many years, dedicated his life to the Chinese people's cause of liberation and socialist construction. One of the prestigious and highly respected founders of the People's Republic of China and an outstanding leader of our party, country, and army, he made great contributions to the Chinese revolution and to national construction during long years of perilous struggle, thus earning the heartfelt love and respect from the whole party and army and the people of the entire country. His death is a tremendous loss to our party, state, and army.

In his memorial speech Hu Yaobang recalled the great contributions made by Comrade Ye Jianying during the various periods of the Chinese revolution and national construction. He particularly praised Ye Jianying for resolutely waging various forms of struggle against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the Great Cultural Revolution, in defiance of personal honor, disgrace, and danger.

He also praised Ye Jianying for playing a decisive role in bringing about the downfall of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique: for having the foresight to crush resistance and ask Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and other revolutionaries of the older generation to immediately assume leadership posts of the party and state; for his role in restoring order, formulating the line and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, promoting reform and opening to the outside world, boosting the development of the socialist modernization drive, improving democracy and legality, and selecting competent people to assume leading posts; and for his outstanding contributions to promoting the great cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

A few compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and returned Overseas Chinese also attended the memorial meeting to pay respects to Comrade Ye Jianying's remains.

After the memorial meeting Comrade Ye Jianying's remains were sent to Baboshan for cremation.

To pay respects to Comrade Ye Jianying, Chinese flags are flown at half-mast today at Tiananmen, Xinhuamen, and the Foreign Ministry in the capital; all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments; Chinese border ports and international seaports and airports; all PLA General Departments; all arms and services; all military regions; and Chinese embassies abroad.

LEADERS ATTEND YE JIANYING MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW290804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- More than 5,000 soldiers and civilians from across the country, Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao gathered here today to honor the memory of Marshal Ye Jianying and to pay last respects to his remains contained in a glass casket.

Ye, who died October 22 at the age of 90, dedicated his whole life to the liberation of the Chinese people and the socialist cause. He became marshal in 1955.

Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the Central Military Commission, presided over the memorial service, which was attended by all China's top party and government leaders and senior Army officers.

In his memorial speech, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, described Ye as a great proletarian revolutionary, statesman, military strategist and one of the founders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Ye Jianying's death is a "great loss to the party, the country and the Army." Hu Yaobang said.

As a highly-respected founder of the People's Republic of China and an outstanding leader of the Chinese party, state and Army, Ye made monumental contributions to the Chinese revolution and construction. The general secretary eulogized the marshal as "daring to stand out to make correct decisions at critical junctures."

Ye Jianying experienced three historical periods -- the old democratic revolution, the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and construction. He sought truth, adhered to it and always advanced with the historical trend.

In his youth, Ye followed Dr. Sun Yat-sen and threw himself into China's democratic revolution. During the rebellion of a Guangdong warlord, Ye led his troops to Sun Yat-sen's rescue. When the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang began to cooperate in the 1920s, Ye accepted Marxism and the stand of the Chinese Communist Party. He also helped establish the Huangpu (Whampoa) Military Academy. He joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1927 when Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Jingwei betrayed the revolution and large numbers of communists were massacred. The Guangzhou Uprising he led, together with the Nanchang Uprising and Autumn Uprising which were led by Zhou Enlai and Mao Zedong respectively, marked the founding of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army.

It was Ye Jianying who saw through the plot of Zhang Guotao to split and endanger the party Central Committee, and reported it to Mao Zedong, with the result that the party Central Committee extricated itself from the danger and the victory of the Long March, a strategic shift of the Army, was ensured. Mao Zedong several times praised Ye Jianying for "making an outstanding merit for the party and the revolution at the crucial moment."

Ye was appointed chief of staff of the Eighth Route Army and the Military Commission of the Central Committee from 1936 through the War of Resistance Against Japan period (1937-1945), and made important contributions not only to the establishment and development of the anti-Japanese national united front but also to the victory of the war.

During the War of Liberation which began in 1946, Ye Jianying assisted the central leaders in commanding the nationwide People's Liberation War. He made important contributions to the peaceful liberation of Peiping. He commanded the campaigns to liberate Guangzhou and Hainan Island when the Liberation Army marched southward.

Hu Yaobang said Ye Jianying was an outstanding military educator and a pioneer of the military scientific research and contributed to the building of a powerful, modernized and regular revolutionary army and to the upholding and development of Mao Zedong Military Thought.

During the decade-long turmoil which started in 1966, Ye Jianying waged indomitable struggles against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques regardless of his personal safety and fame, and made great efforts to resist and correct the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution". He was elected vice-chairman of the party Central Committee in August, 1973.

Hu Yaobang said during the struggle to smash the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique in 1976, Ye Jianying took "resolute measures" together with other members of the Political Bureau of the party to "put an end to the ten-year catastrophe and rescued the party from the crisis".

"Ye Jianying played a decisive role in this struggle," Hu Yaobang stressed.

Since 1978, Hu Yaobang said, Ye Jianying made outstanding contributions in introducing reforms and opening China to the outside world, in improving democracy and the legal system and in promoting the peaceful reunfication of the motherland. While serving as chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee (1978 to 1983), Ye Jianying presided over a NPC Standing Committee meeting to adopt and issue a "message to compatriots in Taiwan" in January, 1979. In September 1981, he issued a famous statement on the policy concerning Taiwan's return to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification. "These documents are having more and more impact," Hu added.

Hu Yaobang urged the whole party, the whole Army and all the Chinese people to follow Ye Jianying's example, to fulfil his unfinished cause and to strive to build a modernized, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist country, to reunify the country, and in the cause against hegemonism and for world peace and human progress.

Chinese party and state leaders attending today's memorial service included Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen and Ulanhu.

Deng Yingchao sent in a telegram of condolences and a wreath. Hoang Van Hoan was also present at the memorial service.

Ye Jianying's remains were moved to the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery for cremation after the memorial service.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE ENDORSES CPC RESOLUTION

OW291130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- China's legislating body has fully endorsed a plan for advancing culture and ideology which was issued earlier this fall by the communist party.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress agreed that future development of a socialist society must combine the country's cultural heritage with the Marxist ideology that has been tuned to China's needs and requirements.

Following a five-day meeting, which concluded here yesterday, members of the Standing Committee voted in favor of the resolution which spelled out the new guiding principles for cultural and ideological development. Those principles were developed by the Communist Party Central Committee at a week-long meeting in September.

The legislators said that since 1979 the development of socialist democracy and the emergence of the powerful legal system have paved the way for continuing material and cultural development.

MING PAO ON PRC OPINION OF POLITICAL REFORM

HK281031 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 26 Oct 86 p 5

["Special Dispatch" from Beijing: "CPC Top Leadership Is Preparing Public Opinion for Political Freedom"]

[Text] China has begun to deal with the issue of political structural reform. The CPC's attitude toward democracy and political freedom has been gradually made public in the media.

At present, a noticeable development is that local newspapers have recently one after another reprinted Wu Jianguo's article "Reflection on the Issue of Freedom," which was published by HONGQI on 1 September, and an article written by Wen Zhe carried by GUANGMING RIBAO on 14 September.

According to sources here, the CPC top leadership held that "'Reflection on the Issue of Freedom' is an article of a high theoretical level rarely seen in recent years." So, even though the article was published more than 1 month ago, local newspapers were still asked to reprint it. The style and wording of the signed article by Wen Zhe show that it must be written by a powerful person in the top leadership rather than by an ordinary writer, and the article worked in concert with Wu Jianguo's article.

Wen Zhe's article says: Now many people, especially young people, do not have correct understanding of such issues as "democracy," "equality," "human nature," "truth," "social practice," "humanism," "the sense of organization," "morality," and "authority"; instead, they have many confused or erroneous ideas about these issues. To solve these problems, we cannot use any coercive measures, because this will be of no avail and will merely bring about evil consequences. We must not forget this painful lesson we drew from our past experience and must not repeat the follies.

Wen Zhe's article holds that the only reliable way to solve these problems is to rely on a number of comrades who are willing to do down-to-earth theoretical work to produce more persuasive things which can more clearly explain the basic points of Marxism. Such theoretical things must be really convincing. Wu Jianguo's article may be considered an example of such theoretical work.

Wu Jianguo's article can be divided into three parts. In the first part, he reviews the issue of "freedom" from the angle of philosophic history; in the second part, he discusses the issue of "political freedom"; and in the third part, he discusses "freedom of thinking."

When talking about "political freedom," Wu Jianguo first analyzes the progressive nature of "political freedom" in capitalist society in history and its limitations, then expounds on "political freedom" under the socialist system. He says that "in countries that have accomplished the proletarian revolution, the establishment of the socialist public ownership system, which holds a dominant position in the national economy, the radical changes in class relations, and the corresponding adjustment of human relations have made it possible for most people to enjoy political freedom. However, this possibility has not been completely turned into reality."

He says: "Our socialist political superstructure is still far from becoming mature and has not been developed to such a perfect degree that it can fully ensure the people's right of freedom as masters of the state. In our political structure, there are still many defects and imperfect links, and these things leave room for feudal patriarchal practice, bureaucratism, authoritarian opinion control and decision making, abuse of power in pursuit of private gains, and other unhealthy and irregular practices and work style harmful to social interests. This also seriously hinders the people from plyaing a positive political role as state masters." This shows the necessity of all-round reform in China.

Wu Jianguo holds that the occurence of "events in which the people's political rights as masters of the state were trampled and infringed" and the occurrence of the Cultural Revolution in which "millions of people and cadres suffered crazy persecutions" "violated the nature of the socialist system" and they were "results of erosion of the historical dregs attached to the body of socialism." It is incorrect to "generally attribute the consequences of these destructive things which violate socialist principles to the socialist system itself."

As for freedom of thinking, Wu Jianguo says that the preconditions for pursuing the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" are "observance of the Constitutions and the four basic principles." When people enjoy such freedom, they must also bear responsibility for "the social effects of their speeches, works, and publications" and they should "consider the amount of objective truth in these speeches, works, and publications."

He says: "All theoretical explorers and participants in academic debates should continuously revise their viewpoints and perfect their opinions in light of social practices, and they should not regard themselves as the sole holder of 'absolute truth' and reject other people's opinions and viewpoints.

RENMIN RIBAO SEES BIRTH CONTROL AS VITAL

HK281549 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 86 p 3

[Commentator's article: "It Is Still Necessary To Grasp Birth Control Tightly and Well"]

[Text] Promoting family planning in our country, which has a population of 1 billion people, or 800 million peasants, and is backward economically and culturally, is certainly a profound move in transforming prevailing customs. This transformation is related to all families, is influencing the behavior and mentality of hundreds of millions of people, and has great impact on traditional ideas and old customs remaining from thousands of years ago. Therefore, promoting family planning is also an important part of our socialist spiritual civilization.

Family planning is people's conscious action to adjust the production of population on the basis of realizing the objective relationship between social development and population increases. We know from our practice of many years that people's child-bearing actions are not only conditioned by their material conditions in production and livelihood, but are also influenced by their thoughts and their educational background. At present, our country's good situation in carrying out all-round reforms and opening up to the outside world has brought strong vitality to our socialist cause, and this has also produced a positive influence on our work of promoting family planning. [paragraph continues]

In the countryside, where rapid economic and cultural development is in progress people are changing their work and life style and their enthusiasm for pursuing scientific knowledge and cultural activities has a great impact on old ideas about marriage and child-bearing. We should intensify education and continue to persuade people to nurse only one child per family. We should prompt people to overcome and eradicate such feudal old ideas as "regarding boys as superior to girls" and "more children in a family bringing about better livelihood," and should help them establish such new concepts as "breeding fewer but better children" and "equally treating baby boys and girls." Only thus can we turn our family planning drive into conscious actions of millions of people.

Promoting family planning is also a process of developing new values and ethics in our country and a process of developing science and culture. This is because there are now many old and undesirable ideas and customs regarding the issue of breeding children. They not only reflect the residual feudal mentality, but also reflect people's lack of scientific and cultural knowledge and their ignorance and backwardness. In all cities and villages, especially in remote and backward localities, we must make great efforts to popularize knowledge about the population theory and scientific knowledge about eugenics and contraception. The masses should not only be told why they should practice birth control, but should also be told how to practice birth control so that they can use scientific knowledge to arrange their marriage and child-bearing.

Family planning in our country is conducted under the guidance of the state authorities and the masses arrange their child-bearing on a voluntary basis. In order to overcome anarchy in the production of population, the government has formulated the population and family planning policies and regulations in light of the actual conditions in our country. We should help cadres and ordinary people understand that these policies and regulations are in line with the fundamental and long-term interests of the state and the people as a whole and also give consideration to the people's immediate interests.

At present, our family planning work is still facing a stern situation. This is because the coming 10 years and more between now and the end of this century will be a crucial period for our economic development: At the same time, it will be a period of another baby boom in our country. Whether we can strictly control the population growth will directly determine whether we can smoothly achieve our economic development objectives by the end of this century. In order to ensure the overall interests of our nation, we must continue to do effective work to tighten birth control so as to keep our country's population below 1.2 billion people by the end of the century.

RENMIN RIBAO FAVORS REALISM, IDEOLOGY RESOLUTION

HK281001 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "In Implementing the 'Resolution,' It Is Necessary To Take a Realistic Attitude"]

[Text] The "Several Measures To Strengthen the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization During the Seventh 5-Year Plan" of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the people's government has been promulgated. This is the plan drawn up by Beijing Municipality to implement the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building a Socialist Society With Advanced Culture and Ideology," a plan which serves as a program of action for the municipality to build spiritual civilization in the coming 5 years.

What the central "resolution" stresses is solution of the question of the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization in the new situation. All localities and departments are encouraged to work out appropriate plans in light of their own specific conditions for putting the central guiding principles into the practice of building spiritual civilization. What counts here is a realistic attitude. Repeating what is stated in the "resolution" will be of no practical significance and making general arrangements in a sweeping way will solve no problems. Only when we proceed from reality, set forth realistic objectives, and work out feasible measures can we turn the central "resolution" into the action of thousands upon thousands of people. It is precisely because of this point that we consider Beijing's plan well worth notice.

The plan reflects the gist of the "resolution" in a quite satisfactory way. All 10 measures are aimed at carrying out construction, promoting reforms and opening up to the outside world, and at building the capital into a modern socialist city with a high level of civilization and democracy. The implementation of these measures will significantly develop the capital's building of spiritual civilization and arouse the enthusiasm and initiative of the people in the capital for building spiritual civilization.

A plan is, after all, a plan and it is yet to be implemented by various administrative levels, departments, and units of the capital. In expounding the leadership of the party in the building of socialist spiritual civilization, the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building a Socialist Society With Advanced Culture and Ideology" explicitly points out: "It is necessary to explore effective measures, to study policies, and to organize and coordinate the efforts of all quarters. It will not do just to go through the motions; what is needed is solid work." With its "several measures," Beijing Municipality has made a good start. So long as the plan is implemented conscientiously and a solid job is done in this regard, Beijing Municipality's building of spiritual civilization is bound to develop healthily.

Beijing has worked out its plan and other localities should also draw up their own plans. In this work they should also take a realistic attitude rather than whip up a gust of wind and vie with each other for growth rates and high targets, a practice of formalism. Beijing has its own conditions; so do the other localities and departments. To work out a plan, it is necessary to earnestly conduct investigation and study, to see where the problems lie with the building of spiritual civilization in specific localities and departments, to set targets of endeavor, and to take measures to solve problems. On no account must we indiscriminately imitate others in this regard.

LIAOWANG VIEWS DEMOCRATIZATION, ECONOMIC REFORM

HK280921 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 41, 13 Oct 86 p 16

[From the "Cultural Column": "Discussion Synchronization of Socialist Democratization and Economic Structural Reform"]

[Text] Ling Yunong published an article in Shehui Kexue (May 1986) which said: A forward leap in historical development enabled some economically and culturally backward countries to establish their socialist system earlier than the developed capitalist countries. [paragraph continues]

The economic and cultural backwardness of these countries determined the protracted nature and arduousness of the development of their socialist democratization. Over a long period of time in the past, why did the problems of low economic results and imperfect democratic life generally exist in socialist countries? Since people seldom link these two questions while considering the matters concerned, it is difficult to discover the law governing the understanding of the objective process of the development of socialist democratization. Economic structural reform has provided us with a new train of thought for exploring the suitable path for the development of socialist democratization.

The article added: The reason monarchy was taken as the main form of rule in the slave and feudal societies was that it was an inevitable product of the natural economy. Likewise, the bourgeois democratic system emerged and developed in the course of commodity economy replacing the natural economy, and occupying the dominant position. This was natural historical process. In the past, some socialist countries tried to skip the stage of the development of commodity economy in order to develop product economy directly. This mistake of trying to skip a stage of historical development not only adversely affected the speed of economic construction, but also produced negative influence on the development of socialist democratization. The determining factor of the emergence and development of socialist democratization as the political system of a socialist country is the full development of socialist commodity economy and socialized mass producution, as well as complete identification between the possessors of production conditions and direct producers on such a basis. It is only when the economic structure of a socialist country can fully reflect the position of the people as masters of their own economic affairs that their position as their own political affairs be established.

The author maintained that economic structural reform in China has opened up a broad path for the development of socialist democratization. This can be summarized as: 1) The development of socialist commodity economy has demanded that we observe the principles governing the law of value, exchange of equal value, and distribution according to work. This has created the prerequisites for prefecting the socialist economic system in terms of economic relations. 2) Economic structrual reform has demanded that we protect the position of laborers as masters of their own affairs. This is the key content of the development of socialist democratization. 3) Movement of opposites of material interests in socialist society has chiefly reflected the fact that under the prerequisite of the identity of interests between the state, the collective, and the individual, there is still a certain contradiction of material interests, and that the masses will carry out the activities of protecting their won interests. All this is an inherent motive force for the development of socialist democratization.

In the meantime, developing a high degree of socialist democracy is an urgent demand of economic structural reform. This is because: 1) Reform demands that we enliven our thinking, carry out bold exploration, and pool the wisdom of the masses so that policy making departments will listen to more opinions expressed by various quarters, and select the best plans in a democratic way. 2) With regard to various kinds of unhealthy trends which adversely affect the healthy and in-depth development of reform,we should adopt the method which integrates democracy with the legal system to correct them thoroughly. It is appropriate to say that the extent of the success we score in reform is determined by the extent of the development in socialist democratization we have promoted. Now the problem is that some comrades talk more about reform from the angles of economic development and the development of democracy. They have not considered it sufficiently from the angles of improving people's living standard and enhancing their political positions.

They have discussed more the significance of reform in terms of economics, but less in terms of politics. It seems to them that reform is only readjustment of economic policy from above. This situation is not beneficial to the in-depth development of economic structural reform.

TOWN, TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES PLAY KEY ROLES

HK290617 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 86 p 2

[Dispatch by reporter Ling Zhijun (0407 1807 6511): "Town and Township Enterprises Occupy a Decisive Position in the National Economy"]

[Text] In China, there are more than 12.2 million town and township enterprises. Their indirect contributions to the state in various forms are much greater than their direct contributions, which are easily seen by the people. This is a conclusion drawn by relevant research departments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in early October after making a joint investigation of the town and township enterprises in various provinces, cities, and regions.

The investigation report says that during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, town and township enterprises directly turned over to the state some 39.1 billion yuan of taxes, of which 13.7 billion yuan was paid in 1985, making up 7.5 percent of the total financial revenue of the state for that year. In addition, the town and township enterprises also indirectly provided the state with other revenues and shared some expenditures. For example:

-- The development of town and township enterprises solved the problem of surplus labor in the countryside, which was incapable of being solved by the state through enormous investment. In each of the past 5 years, the town and township enterprises were able to draw in some 8 million laborers, making the total number of their employees reach more than 70 million at present, nearly 20 percent of the national total. In recent years, in order to employ a surplus laborer, the state has to make an investment of 15,000 yuan. Based on this calculation, the town and township enterprises are saving an average of 120 billion yuan for the state each year.

-- The town and township enterprises have purchased large quantities of raw materials and fuel from the state enterprises at quite high prices, thus increasing the income of the state enterprises. According to investigations, merely by purchasing oil, electricity, and steel products, they helped the state increase revenue by 10.7 billion yuan in 1985.

-- Although, over the past 5 years, tax revenue from town and township enterprises has increased by 500 percent, these enterprises have still done very well in supporting agriculture with large amounts of funds. According to incomplete statistics, during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, town and township enterprises used 9.05 billion yuan to support agricultural production. In quite a few areas, their investments were even higher than those of the state.

-- The town and township enterprises share most parts of the expenditure for public welfare facilities in towns, townships, and the rural areas, thus lightening the state's burden in this respect. [paragraph continues]

During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the profits turned over to the township and village governments by these enterprises reached 30.7 billion yuan, about 30 percent of the after-tax profits of the state enterprises at the township and village levels. In this way, they have helped promote the construction of small towns and cities. In the same period, the number of towns in our country increased from the original 2,600 to 6,600.

There are five kinds of town and township enterprises in China: Township enterprises, village enterprises, cooperative enterprises, enterprises jointly run by several households, and household enterprises. The assets of the enterprises at the township and village levels amount to 134 billion yuan. According to the investigation report, last year, 28 percent of coal, 53 percent of construction materials, 30 percent of paper, 20 percent of textile goods, one-third of garments, and three-fourths of leather products were produced by the town and township enterprises. At present, by promoting economic association with industrial enterprises in the cities, the town and township enterprises have not only changed the situation of separation between the cities and the countryside into one of combination and mutual promotion between the cities and the countryside and between workers and peasants, but have also gradually rationalized China's industrial layout and laid the foundation for industrialization in the countryside.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SUPPORTING TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES

HK290619 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 86 p 2

[Commentator's article: "'Helping,' Not 'Squeezing Out' -- Answering the Accusations Against Town and Township Enterprises]

[Text] Some people say that these years constitute a golden period for town and township enterprises. This is true. Some other people say that town and township enterprises are developing amid abuses. This is also true. A typical accusation against town and township enterprises is: "The small, the backward, and the collective squeeze out the big, the advanced, and the state-owned." The investigation materials published by our paper today prove that this is an incorrect view.

At present, our socialist construction is faced with two sharp contradictions: 1) The main industries have been developed to quite a high level, but the agricultural productive forces are still weak; we lack nonagricultural productive forces, and yet there are surplus agricultural laborers. 2) The large and medium-sized cities can accommodate only small part of the population, but the small towns and cities, which accommodate 80 percent of the rural population, are not well-developed. If these contradictions are not solved, we will be unable to achieve the goal of agricultural and industrial modernization. But how do we solve these contradictions? It is impossible for the state to spend several hundred billion yuan to run factories in order to absorb rural surplus labor. It is also impossible for tens or evens hundreds of millions of peasants to move to and live in the cities. The fact is that over the past 30 years or so, the major industries in our cities have only absorbed 80 million laborers, but the town and township enterprises have absorbed more than 70 million laborers in as little as 5 or 6 years. From this we can see that although the town and township enterprises are small, they play a great role in harmonizing the development of both cities and countryside and in the development of industry and agriculture.

Is it correct to say that the "backward" town and township enterprises have squeezed out "advanced" state enterprises in respect of funds, energy resources, and raw materials. [paragraph continues]

No. Facts show that over the past few years, the amount of state loans used by town and township enterprises is only one-fourth of those used by state enterprises, calculated on the basis of loans provided for each 100 yuan of output value. Moreover, they have provided the state with large amounts of funds and helped the state save a lot of money, greater than the amount of the loans. The town and township enterprises did consume some energy resources, but the coal, electricity, and other forms of energy they have produced are much greater than what they have consumed. They have used some industrial raw materials, but since they have purchased these materials at quite high prices, the income of state enterprises has thus increased. Moreover, if the town and township enterprises did not share the expenditure in building towns and townships, the state would have to increase its expenditure in this respect, and the burden would naturally fall on the shoulders of the state enterprises.

As to "the collective squeezes out the state-owned," it is also a prejudice. In various fields of the national economy, all the state, collective, and individual enterprises have to develop their strong points and overcome their shortcomings and supplement one another. For this reason, one of our basic economic policies is to allow the long-term coexistence of diverse kinds of ownership with the ownership by the whole people as the leading factor. At present, town and township enterprises have already become comprehensive economic units in various professions and trades of the national economy and major competitors for many state enterprises. This is a good thing for promoting the reforms in state enterprises. There do exist some contradictions among the state, collective, and individual enterprises, but they are problems in certain links of our economic work rather than faults of town and township enterprises.

Therefore, we must change "squeeze out" to "help" -- mutual help between "big" and "small," between the advanced" and "the backward," and among the state, the collective, and the individual. This is the correct attitude.

Of course, we do not mean that everything about the town and township enterprises is good. They need to be further developed and improved, and their management needs to be strengthened and perfected. The problem is that we must never place town and township enterprises and state enterprises on the two ends of a see-saw -- when one rises, the other should fall. With their powerful strength and great advantages, the large enterprises in the cities are capable of helping town and township enterprises solve their problems, such as poor management, high consumption of energy, low quality, and low economic returns. As a matter of fact, many state enterprises are acting in this way and have achieved very good results. If all the state enterprises will follow their good example, a new situation characterized by mutual promotion and harmonious development between the cities and the countryside, between workers and peasants, and between state and township enterprises will appear very soon in our national economy.

LARGE ENTERPRISES TO HAVE GREATER AUTHORITY

OW281645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Beijing XINHUA in English at 1615 GMT on 28 October transmits a correction cancelling following item, which had also been repeated at 1603 GMT on 28 October.]

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Beginning in 1987, the central government will offer some large state-run enterprises greater authority over production to improve their economic vitality, the State Planning Commission announced here today.

Under the new program, the State Planning Commission will set planned production targets directly for the major state enterprise groups, without having to go through the related government departments and provincial authorities.

The targets set by the State Planning Commission covers production, material supply, marketing, infrastructure construction, investment in technological innovation, import and export, financial affairs and wages, said Zheng Li, an official of the State Planning Commission.

This would mean the doing away with some intermediate links in the adminstrative structure and the enterprises involved will have greater freedom in their production and technological progress and in breaking the regional barriers to develop lateral ties with other enterprises across the country.

This will facilitate to create favorable conditions for reform of the political structure, Zheng said. [sentence as received]

FIVE MAJOR EXHIBITIONS SET FOR BEIJING IN NOV

OW281158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) — The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and its Beijing sub-council will host five major international exhibitions here in November.

They include:

—An international exhibition of tourist hotel equipment and building materials, November 1 to 7. More than 40 manufacturing firms from 12 countries and regions will display hotel automation systems and furniture as well as office, restaurant, recreational and sanitation equipment.

—An international exhibition of defense technology, November 4 to 14. Companies from 12 countries will display 14,000 square meters of equipment for aviation, spaceflight, ground operations and military medicine as well as naval electronics and civil defense facilities.

—An international exhibition and seminar series on pollution control, from November 5 to 10. Over 580 firms and companies will display monitoring systems and pollution control equipment for airborne, solid and liquid wastes. Chinese firms from 23 cities and provinces will also participate.

—An international shipping exhibition, from November 12 to 18. Manufacturers from ten countries and regions will display shipping technology and navigation and testing equipment.

—An international chemical engineering technology and equipment exhibition and seminar series, from November 17 to 23. More than 50 firms from 18 countries and regions will display engineering chemicals, chemical machinery and chemical production lines and laboratory equipment.

MILITARY LEADERS WATCH AIR FORCE MANEUVERS

OW282040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Today top leaders of the Central Military Commission watched simulated maneuvers performed by the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Military leaders Yang Shangkun and Yu Qiuli attended the demonstration that was designed to show recent achievements made in efforts to modernize Chinese military forces.

Prior to the exercises, the two leaders looked over an exhibition displaying more than 1,000 examples of the latest simulating equipment developed by more than 300 researchers, some of which is claimed to be of advanced world standards.

The large-scale maneuvers sported the latest training technology and equipment, and brought together representatives of all divisions of the Chinese Air Force at an airport in north China.

The country's most advanced supersonic fighters, attack planes, bombers, airfreighters, helicopters, tanks, airborne troops, radar controlled anti-aircraft guns and surface-to-air missiles took part in the war games.

All planes were equiped with electronic, laser and infrared ray equipment developed by the Air Force. When a plane was hit by laser beams or electronic signals, it would emit colored smoke and leave the exercise.

The progress of the maneuvers was recorded and processed by computers and displayed on terminals.

The Air Force has also developed computerized training systems for dog fights, air-to-surface and surface-to-air attacks, airborne battles, tactical commanding, military communications and aeronautical meteorology.

Similar exercises were conducted last Wednesday.

ADMIRALTY COURTS PRAISED FOR IMPARTIALITY

HK280552 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Oct 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Guo Zhongshi]

[Text] Since their establishment two years ago, China's five maritime courts have handled more than 350 disputes and have won praise from both foreign and domestic litigants.

Among the 368 cases handled by the end of August this year, 57 involved foreign parties and 19 involved persons from Hong Kong and Macao, said Fu Xumei, chief of the maritime department under the Supreme People's Court.

Fu told CHINA DAILY that the five courts, located in the port cities of Tianjin, Dalian, Qingdao, Shanghai and Guangzhou, have settled 246 maritime lawsuits involving more than 100 million yuan (about $27 million).

The courts have won praise for successfully promoting the country's maritime transport and foreign trade and impartially protecting the legal rights of both foreign and domestic litigants.

"We face a growing number of maritime disputes as China's foreign trade is increasing and as its inland water transport has been activated by all sorts of mushrooming transport organizations," he said.

Although they have greatly eased strains on domestic transportation, the increasing number of collectively and privately-owned shipping organizations lack the necessary technology, training and maritime expertise, and the regulations governing their activities are yet to be formulated, Fu said.

Therefore, he said, court officials have shouldered the responsibility of educating people about the relevant laws through various cases. They also make suggestions to the shipping administration departments to tighten controls over maritime transport and issue licenses to the non-State shipping firms.

The courts have begun regular courses to train their own staffs about international maritime laws and the knowledge necessary in their specific work, said Wang Maoshen, an official in the maritime department.

So far, he said, "we have basically opened up a new phase in our work." The number of disputes that occurred in China but were handled by foreign courts have decreased rapidly.

He cited the example of a Panamanian ship, which arrived in the Qingdao port last February. Although the ship's owner urged the relevant Chinese organization many times to unload the cargo, the ship was not unloaded until April due to the organization's delay.

The ship's owner took the issue to court in Qingdao, which, after investigation, ruled that the Chinese organization had to pay $451,506.24 to the foreign shipowner as compensation.

A much more recent case involved an Argentine shipping company, which the Tianjin Maritime Court ordered to pay reparations totallying $363,000 to two Spanish companies.

The M/V Lago Alumine of Trafluem Cia Armadora Fa of Argentina, chartered by two Spanish companies, failed to pay navigation and anchorage fees when it arrived at Tianjin and was detained by the Tianjin Maritime Court at the request of the Spanish companies.

When the owner failed to offer $400,000 bond as guarantee that he would appear in court, the court ordered the ship seized and sold for $460,000 last August.

The two Spanish companies won the reparation together with other creditors.

WRITER URGES GREATER FREEDOM FOR LAW LITERATURE

HK281451 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 28 Oct 86 p 2

[27 October dispatch from Beijing by reporter Kung Shuang-yin (7255 7175 0603): "In his Talk on Literature Related to the Legal System, Liu Binyan Points Out That There Must Be Greater Freedom for Creative Work, That Writers Cannot and Are not Allowed To Write on Quite a Few Forbidden Topics, and That Writers Seldom Write on Gross Violations of Lawyers' Rights"]

[Text] Famous Writer Liu Binyan recently discussed literature related to the legal system with a reporter of Shanghai's WENXUE BAO [LITERARY JOURNAL]. He said: "There is a habit we have cultivated over a long period of time: We are not willing to make problems in our everyday life known to the public: We just cover up such problems, thinking that only this way of doing things is to our advantage. In fact, although we do not write on such problems, the ordinary people can clearly see them. Why is it that we do not use literature related to the legal system for reflecting problems? If we make a comparison between the current exposure of problems and the problems in real life, we can see that we have exposed very little."

He added: "Literature related to the legal system is China's special product. Although there is a widespread fall in the sales volume of literary publications, the upturn in the sales volume of literary publications related to the legal system is still gaining momentum. This shows that it is necessary to have literature related to the legal system. Some people have criticized this, saying: Is this literature related to the legal system or literature related to criminal offenses? It seems to me that writing on the details of a case does not necessarily mean writing on criminal offenses. However, it is possible that writing on law cases may produce some side effects." He continued: "In fact, literature related to the legal system deals with a wide range of substantial contents, including quite a few forbidden topics. Writers cannot and are not allowed to write on such forbidden topics. The existing problems within the domain of the legal system are quite serious. The rights of some lawyers have been grossly violated. Lawyers are regarded as defenders of evildoers. Honest lawyers have been driven out of courts. Some honest lawyers even had their hands and feet bound and were paraded through the streets. However, writers seldom write on the bitter experiences of lawyers."

Liu Binyan also stated: "There are many literary publications related to the legal system that publicize the importance of being law-abiding. However, it seems that there are very few literary publications related to the legal system that inform readers of their civil rights and tell readers of proper ways to protect their rights."

He said: "Literature related to the legal system should be developed. However, if we do not give greater freedom for such creative work and do not create more conditions for such creative work, it will be very difficult to develop this kind of literature."

An offprint entitled "The Biography of a Remarkable Person in the East of Shanhaiguan," which is a part of Liu Binyan's reportage work on reforms in the rural areas, was published recently by the Shanghai Literature and Art Publishing House. He told this reporter that his current condition is very good, that he is very busy, that the subjects he can write on are more than he can handle, that he owes others too many articles and books, that he is unable to finish reading all the letters he has received, not to mention writing in reply, and that he has too many guests.

GU MU ATTENDS CARTOGRAPHIC AWARDS CEREMONY

OW160709 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA) — Representatives of advanced collectives and individuals who had made outstanding contributions on the cartographic front were conferred honorary titles at Zhongnanhai's Xiaolitang Auditorium today by the State Cartography Bureau. State Councillor Gu Mu attended the prize-giving ceremony.

The Shaanxi Provincial Cartographic Bureau's Cartographic Brigade No 1, which had outstandingly completed its mission of surveying the Qomolangman Feng and Tuomuer Feng; and the Beijing Municipal Cartographic Department's Survey Team No 4, which resisted unhealthy trends and rendered high-quality service on consumers in the course of building spiritual civilization, received the honorary title "Advanced Collective of the Country's Cartographic System." Wang Daoren, Tian Yongming, Liu Xianlin, and another seven comrades received the title Model Worker of the Country's Cartographic System" for outstanding performance.

Qu Mu, Lian Zhong, Chen Junyong, Li Xueying, and other comrades presented silk banners, certificates of merit, and citations to advanced collectives and individuals. In an impromptu speech, Gu Mu urged the winners to continue to work hard, unite as one, energetically take part in reforms, and strive to bring about a new situation in cartographic work.

The 3-day national meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals from the country's cartographic front ended today.

WAN SHAOFEN NAMED PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN IN JIANGXI

OW261123 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Following is the namelist of permanent chairmen, executive chairmen, and deputy secretaries general of the presidium of the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress:

Permanent chairmen: Wan Shaofen, female; Xu Qin; Wang Shufeng; Wang Zemin; Zheng Xiaoxian; Liang Kaixuan; Huang Xiandu; Peng Shengxi; and Liu Bin, female.

Executive chairmen; Wan Shaofen, female; Xu Qin; Wang Shufeng; Wang Zemin; Zheng Xiaoxian; Liang Kaixuan; Huang Xiandu; Peng Shengxi; Liu Bin, female; (Zheng Fusheng); (Zhang Lie); (Liu Qichu); (Zhang Juncheng); (Tao Jifu); (Wu Changgen); (Sun Hengdi); (Zhou Shurong); (Ruan Guoben); (Wang Chengzong); (Tao Genquan); and (Li Yanlin).

Deputy secretaries general: (Zhang Zhenggang), (Hu Dezu), and (Zheng Tiegen).

JIANGXI SECRETARY ADDRESSES CONGRESS SESSION

OW271101 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Report on Provincial CPC Secretary Wan Shaofen's speech at the third plenary meeting of the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress]

[Excerpts] Comrade Wan Shaofen said: The fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress is a very important session. We have completed the first item on the agenda -- to dismiss Comrade Ni Xiance as governor -- and quickly elected a new governor. We are now proceeding with the second item on the agenda: To convey and study the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The Presidium of the meeting proposed the motion on dismissing Governor Ni Xiance from office, which was adopted as the first item on the agenda. After meticulous deliberation among the session delegates, the motion was carried out; after careful consideration and democratic proceedings, Wu Guanzheng was elected Jiangxi provincial governor. These are the achievements made at the meeting, which I, on behalf of the provincial party committee, completely approve of and support. The delegates to the session all said that dismissing Ni Xiance from office and electing a new governor is a historical milestone of the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, which will definitely strengthen the confidence of the people throughout the province in correcting party style and malpractices, increase the people's trust in the party and the people's government, and enhance our poeple's concept of socialist democracy and other matters, thus further arousing the cadres' and people's socialist enthusiasm and further improving the political and economic situation in the province. [passage omitted]

It is important to draw a lesson from the investigation and handling of the Ni Xiance case, which can be summarized as follows: First, we must exercise power and authority properly; second, we must choose the right people for the right jobs; third, we must persist in democratic centralism, enhance the party organizations' administration and supervision over party members, and strengthen the masses' supervision over party cadres and members: fourth, it is necessary to consciously uphold party unity: and fifth, it is essential to strengthen the concept of socialist democracy and legal matters, by absolutely abiding by the law, strictly enforcing the law, and relentlessly cracking down on law violations.

Comrade Wan Shaofen said: At this session, delegates have also exercised their sacred constitutional right by electing Comrade Wu Guangzheng governor. This will enhance Jiangxi's leadership over its development. Congratulations. [passage omitted]

Dwelling on conveying, studying, and carrying out the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Wan Shaofen said: At present, we must pay close attention to studying the guidelines, namely, by understanding the essence of the resolution in depth and clearly understanding the basic concept of the resolution; the strategic importance, basic tasks, fundamental guiding principles, and major contents of building a socialist spiritual civilization; and the responsibility of party members and party organizations at all levels in building a socialist spiritual civilization. First, we should understand the strategic importance and guiding principles of building a socialist spiritual civilization by understanding the overall scheme of China's socialist modernization. [passage omitted] Second, in building a socialist spiritual civilization, the basic task is to help people become well educated and self-disciplined socialist citizens with lofty ideals and moral integrity. [passage omitted] Third, we must promote all-round reform and opening to the outside world while upholding the four cardinal principles. [passage omitted] Fourth, all our actions should be focused on national construction and unity. [passage omitted] Fifth, we should cultivate and enrich socialist ethics. [passage omitted] Sixth, we should intensify education in socialist democracy, legal matters, and discipline. [passage omitted] Seventh, we must adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our guidance in our work of building a socialist spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]

We should keenly understand and fully carry out the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session by promoting and adhering to the guidelines of the 12th national party congress. The key to studying, publicizing, and implementing the resolution is to adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice. In other words, we should take into account Jiangxi's actual practice of carrying out all-round reform and opening to the outside world, affirm our achievements, and discover our shortcomings in order to improve our work performance.

He said: We plan to do this job well in the following aspects: First, we will conscientiously study and carry out the resolution of the party Central Committee and integrate our ideology and actions with the resolution. Second, we will unite all people throughout the province by the common ideal of making contributions to Jiangxi's development; namely, by combining this common ideal with the goal of developing Jiangxi. It is necessary to make fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan the specific measure to fulfill Jiangxi's common ideal in the coming years. [passage omitted] In order to fulfill this common ideal and goal, all localities should bring the role of the old revolutionary base areas into full play by adopting various effective forms, such as by using the historical facts of the proletarian revolution launched by older revolutionaries and the heroic deeds of revolutionary martyrs to promote traditional revolutionary education among the cadres and people, particularly young people, thus opening up an educational treasure house and promoting building the two civilizations in Jiangxi. Third, it is necessary to strengthen education on professional ethics so as to ensure quality services.

Fourth, we should change prevailing habits and customs and cultivate socialist ethics. Fifth, we should promote urban and rural construction and should beautify the urban and rural environment by planting trees and improving hygiene. Sixth, we must promote the concept of legality and democracy, thus fostering the good habit of abiding by law and discipline. Seventh, we should strive to raise Jiangxi's people's educational and scientific level. Eighth, we must promote cultural, hygienic, and sports activities. Ninth, we must strengthen leadership and make good plans.—

Comrade Wan Shaofen said: Nineteen eighty-seven is a crucial year for implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We must adhere to the principle of building the two civilizations at the same time; further carry out the guiding ideology and principles for improving the national economy, carrying out all-round reform, and opening to the outside world; and firmly take economic development as the key link. First, we should make very hard efforts to fulfill and overfulfill this year's planned national economy targets. Second, we must continue to correct party style, to investigate and deal with major and serious cases, and to correct professional malpractices. Third, it is necessary to accelerate development in the old revolutionary base areas by striving to fulfill the six requirements of making tangible changes in the old revolutionary base areas this year, as put forth by the provincial party committee last spring. [passage omitted] Fourth, it is essential to promote education, science, and cultural activities; to value, train, keep, and bring in talented and skilled personnel; and to bring the active role of all kinds of people with professional skills into full play, thus serving the development of Jiangxi. In short, during the course of completing the aforesaid tasks, it is imperative to study and carry out the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and to accelerate the process of building spiritual and material civilization with actual deeds.

Comrade Wan Shaefen said in conclusion: I hope that every delegate will take the lead in studying, publicizing, and implementing the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee when he returns to his locality and be an example in building the two civilizations by integrating the common ideal with his work duties, in words and in deeds.

JIANGXI RADIO COMMENTARY ON DISMISSAL OF GOVERNOR

OW270429 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Sanctity of the Law, Will of the People"]

[Text] The fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress has come to a successful close after fulfilling its tasks. This session adopted a decision to dismiss Ni Xiance from the post of governor, elected Comrade Wu Guanzheng as the new governor, and adopted a resolution on conscientiously studying the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on promoting the development of socialist democracy and the legal system. We warmly congratulate it for the important results it has made.

At the meeting, the deputies firmly exercised the sacred powers entrusted by the people, discharged their responsibilities, and dismissed Comrade Ni Xiance from the post of governor in accordance with stipulations in the Constitution and local organic laws. This decision clearly demonstrates the will of the people throughout the province, and expresses the rights of people's deputies to be the masters and to manage local government affairs. It also shows the dignity and role of the provincial People's Congress as a local organ of state power. Once again the people manifest their great determination to safeguard the dignity of the socialist legal system and correct party style and social conduct.

The people are greatly satisfied by the investigation of Ni Xiance's serious mistakes and his dismissal from the post of governor. Our country is a socialist country under the leadership of the Communist Party. Our cadres at all levels derive their powers from the party and the people. They are public servants of the people, no matter how high their positions are. With great powers come heavy responsibilities. Our cadres have only the obligation to discharge their duties and serve the people at their respective work posts in the modernization drive. They do not have the right to seek political privileges and other preferential treatment in daily life.

While he was provincial governor, Ni Xiance did not treasure the power entrusted to him by the party and the people, nor did he wholeheartedly do good turns for the people in Jiangxi. Instead, out of his own selfish desire, he got carried away, became degenerated and demoralized, forsook principles, abused powers, interceded for friends and relatives, covered up smuggling, disclosed confidential materials, and spread rumors, thereby corrupting party style and social conduct and doing serious harm to the undertakings of the party and the people. He was completely unworthy of the people's trust, and was no longer fit to act as provincial governor. He has only himself to blame for his ignominious end.

Our cadres at all levels should draw lessons from the serious mistakes committted by Ni Xiance, consciously transform their views of the world, and constantly foster a healthy concept of party spirit, the legal system, and discipline. Our cadres should always bear in mind the goal of wholehartedly serving the people, subject themsleves to supervision by the party and the poeple, consciously safeguard party unity, and resolutely combat those vulgar work styles characterized by neglect of principles, excessive accomodation, and sycophantism.

We should earnestly study and implement the resolution adopted by this meeting on conscientiously studying the documents of the 6th Plenary Sesion of the 12th CPC Central Committee and promoting the development of the socialist legal system, strive to promote democracy and the legal system, observe the laws, strictly enforce them, and punish lawbreakers.

At present the economic and political situation in Jiangxi Province is fine, and reform is being carried out in depth. Cadres and masses throughout the province are conscientiously studying and implementing the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for developing socialist spiritual civilization, and are promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization. We believe that the investigation and handling of the case of Ni Xiance's mistakes will give the people greater confidence in correcting party style and will mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of cadres and masses to make fresh contributions to building and revitalizing Jiangxi in all apsects.

JIANGXI CONGRESS SESSION CLOSES 25 OCT

OW270553 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] The fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, which lasted for 4 days,came to a successful close at the Ba Yi Auditorium in Nanchang this afternoon after completing the tasks listed on the agenda.

Executive chairman of the session were Xu Qin, Wang Shufeng, Wang Zemin, Zheng Xiaoxian, Liang Kaixuan, Huang Xiandu, Peng Shengxi, and Liu Bin. Liang Kaixuan presided over the session.

Leading comrades seated at the rostrum today were Liu Fangren, Wang Zhaorong, Lu Xiuzhen, (Wang Tiahua), Zhao Zhijian, Zhao Zengyi, (Yan Seng), Zhu Zhiong, (Li Yuelin), (Wang Lingde),(Li Ying), Wang Shuheng, Wu Ping, Yang Yongfeng, Shen Hanqing, Lu Liang, Li Shanyuan, Wu Tiyu, as well as veteran Comrades Wang Shixian, Zhang Yuqing, and Li Fangyuan.

Today's session adopted a resolution by the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on conscientiously studying and implementing documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and on promoting the development of socialist democracy and the legal system.

Wang Shufeng, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made an important speech at the end of the meeting. He said: This meeting heard a report by Comrade Zhu Zhihong, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, on serious mistakes committed by Comrade Ni Xiance; a report by Comrade Wan Shaofen, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, on the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee; and studied the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for developing socialist spiritual civilization.

After earnest discussions among the deputies, the meeting adopted a decision to relieve Ni Xiance from his post as governor and elect Comrade Wu Guanzheng as governor of Jiangxi. It also adopted a resolution to study hard the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and promote socialist democracy and the legal system. During this meeting, we fully exercised the rights given us by the Constitution, showed the sanctity of law, and reflected the will of the people. This meeting is of immeditate and far-reaching significance in promoting sociaist democracy and the legal system in the province. It is an extremely important meeting in the history of Jianxi.

Wang Shufeng said: The session's decision to dismiss Ni Xiance from the post of governor is entirely correct. Comrade Ni Xiance has committed serious mistakes. This reminds us that government officials, regardless of their high positions and great powers, should wholeheartedly serve the people. They are not allowed to abuse power to serve private interests and commit all kinds of outrages. Under the new situation of carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and stimulating domestic economy, we should pay particular attention to studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, transform our views of the world, and increase our ability to combat corrosion. Comrade Ni Xiance's mistakes remind us that governmet officials should strictly abide by the Constitution and the laws, regard it their bounden duty to observe and implement the Constitution, and earnestly study laws so that in everything they do. Their first thought should be the legality of the act. No organizations or individuals are privileged to place themselves above the Constitution and the laws.

Comrade Ni Xiance's mistakes also show us that governement officials should consciously subject themselves to the masses' supervision, and always bear in mind that they are public servants of the people. We serve the people, so we should be responsible to them. We should not place ourselves high above the people and lord it over them. We must listen to the people's views and suggestions, ciriticisms in particular, so as to improve our work.

Wang Shufeng said: Through adequate consultations, this meeting elected Comrade Wu Guanzheng as governor of the Jiangxi provincial people's government. We believe that after assuming his post as governor, Comrade Wu Guanzheng will contribute his share to Jiangxi's development under the leadership of the Jiangxi provincial party committee.

Wang Shufeng said: The meeting studied hard the resolution recently adopted by the CPC Central Committee on promoting socialist spiritual civilization. The resolution clearly pointed out: We must carry out socialist modernization with economic construction as the focal point, unswervingly reform our economic structure as well as our political system, and unremittingly make all necessary arrangements in promoting spiritual civilization. Right now, all government organizations and the people in the province must study the relevant documents hard and fully understand the major points in the documents. The representative of the people must set good examples in giving full play to socialist ethics, cherishing the motherland, people, labor, science and socialism, in promoting democracy, and in strengthening their concept of the legal system.

They must play their exemplary role well in fostering democracy and strengthening the legal system, and become citizens with lofty ideals, high moral standards and education, and a strong sense of discipline. We must actively respond to the call made by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee to simultaneously develop the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and usher in the 13th national party congress with our outstanding achievements in developing our modernization program and carrying out overall reform.

SHANGHAI PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS RESHUFFLED

OW261243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 25 Oct 86

[by reporter Luo Kangxiong]

[Text] Shanghai, 25 Oct (XINHUA) — Leading organizations of the Shanghai municipal party and government recently reshuffled their personnel. With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, Zeng Qinghong was named deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Zhao Qizheng and Wang Liping [3769 0500 1627] were named members of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee.

The 24th Session of the 8th Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, which was held today, decided to appoint Huang Ju and Qian Xuezhong as vice mayors and dismiss Zhu Zongbao, the incumbent, from his post because of his poor health.

GUANGXI PARTY PLENARY SESSION ADOPTS COMMUNIQUE

HK240713 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Communique adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Guangxi Regional CPC Committee on 21 October 1986]

[Text] From 15 to 21 October 1986 in Nanning, the Fifth Guangxi Regional CPC Committee held its third plenary session. The session was attended by 46 members of the regional party committee and 9 alternate members of the regional party committee. Also present were 18 members of the regional Advisory Commission, 30 members of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission, and 183 responsible comrades concerned from organs other than the above committees and commissions. Also present were members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee and Central Discipline Inspection Commission in the region.

The session was presided over by Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional party committee; Wei Chunshu, Jin Baosheng, Tai Aiying, and (Li Zhenquan), deputy secretaries of the regional party committee.

At the session, Comrades Chen Huiguang and Jin Baosheng conveyed the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The participants conducted serious study and discussions on the resolution adopted by the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principle of building socialist spiritual civilization.

The session unanimously held: This document is a progammatic one for guiding China's people to build the socialist spiritual civiliization during the new historical period. It is of profound immediate and long-term signficance in terms of ensuring smooth progress in the socialist modernizations. The session thus gives its resolute support and will implement it.

The session unanimously supported the adoption of the resolution by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on covening the 13th CPC Congress. On behalf of the regional party committee, Comrades Chen Huiguang, Wei Chunshu, Tai Aiying and (Li Zhenquan) mades speeches at the session.

In connection with the guiding principle proposed by the resolution, the session took into consideration the region's actual conditions and formulated plans for strengthening our socialist spiritual civilization. The session also studied and made arrangements for the present economic situation, as well as the economic and rural work for this winter and the coming year.

The session also elected Comrades (Huang Ying), (Rong Ke), (Xie Zixiong) and (Wei Qinyou) as members of the regional Advisory Commission.

The session urged all party members and people across the region to respond to the call of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They should seriously study and resolutely implement the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principle of building socialist spiritual civilization. In connection with the actual conditions of the region, they should uphold the work of simultaneously building the two civilizations. They should work hard in investigations and be bold in making innovations in the areas of invigorating the internal economy, opening up to the outside, overall reforms, and modernization. Thus we can heighten the region's material and spiritual civilizations to a higher level and greet the convention of the 13th CPC Congress with practical moves and outstanding achievements.

GUANGXI SECRETARY ADDRESSES MILITIA SYMPOSIUM

HK270855 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The symposium of the Guangxi border defense militia on taking part in battles and supporting the frontline successfully concluded yesterday. [passage omitted] Since the self-defense counterattack war against Vietnam in 1979, the border defense militia of our region carried forward a lofty patriotic spirit, took part in battles, and supported the frontline. A large number of heroic models have emerged and 227 units and some 1,700 individuals have gloriously rendered meritorious service. Of these, five units and three individuals have been conferred honorable titles. Wang Keqing, deputy director of the Mass Work Department of the PLA General Politicl Department; Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional party committee; and Xiao Xuchu, political commissar of Guangxi Military District, spoke at the closing ceremony. [passage omitted]

Chen Huiguang pointed out: It is necessary to give full play to the militia's important role in the defense of our motherland and in building the two civilizations. He demanded: The militia must take the lead in five aspects: 1) It must take the lead in inspiring revolutionary spirit, working hard to change the backward outlook of Gunagxi and contributing toward invigorating Guangxi's economy; 2) it must take the lead in strengthening unity, consolidating and developing the current political situation in stability and unity, and working with one heart and one mind to embark on the four modernization; 3) it must take the lead in studying science, culture, and all kinds of professional information and technology; 4) it must take the lead in promoting fundamental improvement of the general mood of society and playing an exemplary role in the course of building civilized villages, towns, units, and families; and 5) it must take the lead in studying the heroic deeds of the border defense militia in their battles and support of the frontline and in their experiences introduced at this symposium, carrying forward the spirit of sacrifice for our country, and doing a good job in defending the border and in the war against the enemy so that it can create a peaceful environment.

In his speech, Xiao Xuchu pointed out: Although our region has scored very great achievements in the building of the border defense militia, weak links still exist. He put forward specific demands on the problems of how to strengthen militia building in the new situation.

SICHUAN BEGINS RECRUITMENT OF NEW SOLDIERS

HK281423 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] At a telephone conference jointly held by the provincial people's government and the provincial military district on the evening of 23 October, Vice Governor Gu Jinchi stressed: At this year's army conscription, hundreds of thousands of young people have vied with another to sign up. The situation is really good. However, this is just a good beginning. The key to whether the task can be fulfilled and whether the quality of new recruits can be guaranteed lies in our hard work. We must see final results. He called on leaders at various levels to go down to the grass-roots units and carry out the work in a down-to-earth manner. Comrade Gu Jinchi said: In the present work of recruiting new soldiers, we must pay adequate attention to the following four points: 1) Propaganda and education work must be strengthened in the whole course of this year's conscription; 2) the quality of new recruits must be fully guaranteed; 3) we must be highly principled and check unhealthy tendencies; 4) leadership must be strengthened so that new recruits will report for duty in time.

Comrade Gu Jinchi concluded: So long as leaders at various levels attach importance to the work and adopt effective measures and the relevant departments act in close coordination and do painstaking work, we shall certainly fulfill this year's conscription task.

SICHUAN CONFERENCE ON REFORM, PARTY STYLE ENDS

HK280807 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The 4-day provincial conference on exchanging experience in upholding reforms and correcting party style in industrial, communications, commercial, and trading enterprises concluded in Chengdu on the afternoon of 25 October.

At the closing session, provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui emphatically pointed out that on the basis of studying the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the enterprises must firmly grasp four tasks in building spiritual civilization this winter and next year. [passage omitted] 1) They must conduct education among staff members and workers in professionalism, responsibility, morality, and discipline. [passage omitted] 2) They must properly train staff members and workers in culture and technology, so as to upgrade thei moral and professional quality and provide them with intellectual assurance in the building of material civilization and overall reforms. 3) They must vigorously carry out healthy and effective cultural and sports activities among staff members and workers, mold their temperaments, and meet their cultural needs so as to bring about a good general social mood. 4) They must actively bring up civilized units and strive to bring up more civilized factories and shops.

Nie Ronggui also said that the enterprises must seriously carry out ideological and political work in the course of reforms, open up a new situation in ideological and political work, develop the good situation of the whole party grasping improvement of party style, and further promote improvement of party style. [passage omitted]

At yesterday's closing session, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the provincial party committee, the provincial Planning and Economic Commission, the Political Department of the provincial Planning and Economic Commission, and the provincial office for national defense industry issued a circular to commend 67 advanced units and 100 advanced individuals in the province's industrial, communications, commercial, and trading enterprises that have achieved good results in upholding reforms and correcting party style.

Gu Jinchi, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor, and Xu Chuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, attended the conference and spoke.

SICHUAN MEETING COMMENDS NON PARTY PERSONAGES

HK270835 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A meeting to commend advanced units and individuals in all democratic parties and federations of industry and commerce in the province for their achievements in building the four modernizations opened in Chengdu on the morning of 22 October. [passage omitted]

The 352 delegates attending the meeting were all advanced people from all democratic parties and federations of industry and commerce in the province. They are from circles in 12 cities, prefectures, and countries, which include education, science, technology, culture, medical, public health, industry, commerce, and finance. [passage omitted] Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, Yang Rudai, Jiang Minkuan, Feng Yuanwei, Yang Wanxuan, Meng Dongbo, Li Peigen, Ren Jinglong, and Jamyang Phamo, attended the opening ceremony. Tianbao, member of the Central Advisory Commission now in Chengdu, also attended. [passage omitted]

Pei Changhua, chairman of the Sichuan Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Pan Dakui, chairman of the Sichuan committee of the China Democratic League, delivered an opening speech. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, warmly congratulated the meeting on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government. He fully affirmed the important role played by all democratic parties and federations of industry and commerce in the province in consolidating and expanding the patriotic united front, invigorating Sichuan's economy, and in promoting the building of the two civilizations. He stressed that we must resolutely implement the party's policy on democratic parties, namely, coexisting for a long time, supervising each other, treating each other with all sincerity, and sharing both good and bad and actively develop and perfect the political system of cooperation between various parties under the CPC, so as to contribute to the reunification of the motherland and the invigoration of the Chinese nation. He expressed the hope that all democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce, and personages of all nationalities and from all walks of life in the province stand side by side with the CPC in future work and fight for implementing the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and for attaining a common goal. [passage omitted]

BEIJING ADOPTS MEASURES ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW220619 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- To implement the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization, as set forth by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to meet the needs of modernization and reform in the cawpital, and to step up the building of spiritual civilization in the capital, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the Beijing Municipal people's government recently adopted "Measures To Strengthen the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization During the Seventh 5-Year Plan."

The "measures" are divided into 10 parts: Part 1: "Conscientiously Study the 'Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization,' Raise Our Understanding, and Unify Our Thinking" suggests that party organizations, party members, cadres, and the masses throughout the municipality should conscientiously study and understand the Central Committee's "resolution" and that it is necessary to help party members and cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, arrive at a unified understanding of the guiding principles of the "resolution." Party organizations, government departments, mass organizations, and urban and rural grass-roots units should, in accordance with actual conditions, work out a plan and measures to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization. They should conscientiously carry out the plan and measures.

Part 2: "Mobilize and Unite the People of the Entire Municipality With Common Ideals so as To Speed Up Modernization in the Capital" suggests that the people of the entire municipality should be guided in fostering consciousness about the capital and in having a sense of responsibility and honor as residents of the capital. [passage omitted]

The first part of the "resolution" suggests that it is necessary to conscientiously sum up and apply such experiences as political training for young workers, reading activities to revitalize the Chinese nation, and organizing models and heroes to make reports, which have been proven to be effective for many years. [passage omitted] It is necessary to strengthen education about patriotism, revolutionary traditions, and ideals. The deeds of outstanding figures of all nationalities from Beijing who contributed to China's progress and liberation will be writt4en into textbooks for primary and middle school students. Activities to organize children and young people to study historical relics will be continued. The weekly national flag-raising ceremony and the singing of the national anthem will be renewed among primary and middle school students throughout the municipality. [passage omitted]

Part 3: "Foster a New Concept Suited To Reform and Opening to the Outside World" of the "measures" notes that as the capital of five dynasties, Beijing has a weak economic foundation and is under the deep influence of remnant feudal ideology and the narrow concept of small-scale production. In addition, the city has a wide social basis for such ideas as scorn for commerce, locking one's doors to the world, following the beaten track, reluctance to move forward, and egalitarianism. These are ideological obstacles to the progress of reform in various fields and the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world in the entire municipality. In connection with the actual conditions of reform and the masses' thinking, it is necessary to strengthen ideological-political work, to constantly do away with conservative ideas and narrow-mindedness, and to firmly foster new concepts such as developing productive forces and the commodity economy, opening to the outside world, strengthening democracy and legality, and promoting respect for science and talent in order to create favorable conditions for economic and political reform. [passage omitted]

Part 4: "Promote Work Ethics so as To Improve the Quality of Services" suggests that people of the entire municipality, particularly staff members and workers of its commercial, service, banking, tourism, transport, posts and telecommunications, medical and health establishments, and public utilities, should be made to understand the special importance of service work in the capital. [passage omitted] All service trades should make vigorous efforts to promote reform by conscientiously carrying out reform measures. They should constantly improve their reform measures in order to bring the initiative of the masses of staff members and workers into full play. [passage omitted]

Part 5: "Create New Relations Among the People so as To Promote Good Social Conduct" of the "measures" suggests that it is necessary to advocate and publicize socialist morals based on the "five loves" (love of the motherland, love of the people, love of labor, love of sciences, and love of socialism) and carry forward the socialist principle of integrating state interests, collective interests, and individual interests. [passage omitted] It is necessary to practice socialist humanism and consolidate and expand activities to serve widowers, widows, orphans, childless people, and the handicapped, and to build rehabilitation centers for the handicapped and welfare institutions for the aged throughout the city. [passage omitted] It is necessary to continue to ban spitting and discarding garbage anywhere one likes; advocate new wedding ceremonies and simple funerals; and do away with waste and extravagance in weddings and funerals.

Part 6: "Strengthen Efforts To Plant Trees, Beautify the Environment, and Create Fine and Comfortable Living Conditions" of the "measures" points out: During the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," continuous efforts must be made to beautify the environment and turn our capital into a dignified, beautiful place which is ecologically balanced. It is necessary to cover our yards, streets, and areas surrounding factories with greenery, continue to grow more flowers at home, and mobilize the masses to keep the streets neat and clean. [passage omitted]

Part 7: "Strengthen the Development of Education and Science" of the "measures" points out: During the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," the 9-year compulsory education system will be implemented in an overall manner in the capital. An additional appropriation of 130 million yuan will be used for building middle and primary schools in the capital. Effective measures will be adopted to prevent middle and primary school students from dropping out and to actively create conditions for students to study a foreign language in primary school. [passage omitted]

The "measures" point out: During the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," it is necessary to vigorously spread scientific knowledge in the capital. While paying attention to broadening education in mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geography, biology, and other subjects, major efforts must be made in encouraging students to study computer science and bioengineering and in spreading knowledge in newly developed sciences. It is essential to run contests and encourage young people to enter such contests for creations and inventions and to build centers in the capital for the development of their activities in science and technology. [passage omitted]

Part 8 of the "measures" adopted by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and Government, "Develop Culture, Public Health, and Physical Education," says: During the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," the capital will emphasize developing modern mass media. An educational television channel will be set up and more news programs and better programs will be introduced. Continued efforts must be made to build and install television relay stations in remote and suburban areas so that people in remote and hilly areas will be able to watch two to three stations instead of only one.

Undertakings and enterprises should be encouraged to set up a closed circuit television network. The municipal government must set up an information center to serve the various news media in the capital. The pace must be acelerated in building a capital library, a children's library, a youth palace, a mass art hall, a Beijing circus, and other key facilities for the promotion of culture. Each district and county must at least have a publications center, a culture hall, a library, and a museum with special features. [passage omitted]

Part 9: "Strengthen Education in Socialist Democracy, the Legal System, and Discipline" of the "measures" say: We must fulfill the task of popularizing legal knowledge among all the people in the municipality within 4 years. First, we must complete our work in spreading legal knowledge among cadres at or above the level of party branch secretary and department head and among the 1.2 million young workers in the capital. Lessons on legal knowledge must be given in colleges, middle schools, and primary schools. Efforts must be made to further improve the democratic system in various basic level units, hold workers congresses in various enterprises, and help such congresses exercise their democratic rights and play their role well in making policy decisions, supervising administration, and safeguarding workers legal rights. Basic units in various cities and townships must help residents' committees and village committees play their role well as mass organizations of self government. Institutions of higher learning must help student societies and post graduate student societies play their role well. [passage omitted]

The last part of the "measures" adopted by the Beijing Municipal CPC Commttee and Government calls for efforts to strengthen party leadership and help party members play their exemplary vanguard role. It urges party organizations to concentrate their efforts in developing spiritual civilization. It says: In doing our work, we must emphasize practical results and do away with formalism. Party organizations at all levels must vigorously strengthen and improve ideological and political work and pay attention to political work in the course of carrying out reform and doing our work. Efforts must be made to strengthen party organizations and rectify our party style in the course of carrying out reform and opening the country to the outside world. We must carry out activities to vie with one another to become outstanding party members and build advanced party branches. Party members must take the lead in fostering lofty ideals, contribute more than others, develop a new style of work, and set good examples. Trade unions, the CYL, the women's federation, and other mass organizations must carry out activities to develop spiritual civilization, activities that conform to their own characteristics and push the development of spiritual civilization in the capital to a new height with the joint efforts of all the people in the entire capital.

QINGHAI BEGINS VILLAGE-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK230201 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Since mid-September, party rectification at the village level has been unfolding on a full scale in the agricultural and pastoral areas of the province.

Before village-level party rectification was launched, the Menyuan County party committee organized comrades from the county Discipline Inspection Commission and the Propaganda and Organizational Departments to go deep among grass-roots party organizations and party members in the townships and towns of (Malian), (Beishan), and (Xianmi) to make investigations. At the same time, an all-round examination of party style was carried out among all the 17 party committees and 190 party branches of the county. [passage omitted]

QINGHAI PUTS ENTERPRISES UNDER XINING CITY

HK281415 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The work of putting all enterprises affiliated with the provincial department of machine-building industry under the administration of Xining City has been successfully completed. A signing ceremony of the handing over procedure between the two parties was held on 25 October. The provincial department of machine-building industry has put a total of 27 enterprises under the administration of Xining City, including the Qinghai Motor Vehicle Plant, the Qinghai No 1 Machine Tools Plant, the Qinghai Forging Plant, and the provincial machine-building industry school. [passage omitted]

It has been learned that the transfer of these enterprises to Xining City is not solely aimed at changing the subordinate relationship of these enterprises, but chiefly at delegating more decision-making power to enterprises and improving overlapping functions of departments responsible for the work.

According to an agreement on the handing over procedure, the provincial department of machine-building industry will hand over all wage allocation, financial management, material supply, and technological transformation relating to these enterprises to Xining City and it will chiefly engage in managing various trades and professions, improving coordination, maintaining supervision, and carrying out service work. [passage omitted]

SHAANXI TO BUILD MAIN NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY

HK280853 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] According the SHAANXI RIBAO, the province will soon build a main highway from north to south. The highway will be from Weinan City in the south to Qingjian County in the north. The total length of the highway will be about 400 km. There will be 3 large and 17 medium-sized bridges on the highway, which will be an asphalt road of grade 2 or 3. The No 1 Highway Surveying and Designing Institute under the Ministry of Communications has started overall surveying and designing of the highway.

LIAOWANG NOTES HU YAOBANG REMARKS ON REUNIFICATION

HK280735 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 42, 13 Oct 86 pp 21, 22

[Article by Tian Di (3944 0966): "An On-the-Spot Report On Hu Yaobang Meeting With Huang Shuxin and Zhang Chunnan, Noted Personages From Taiwan"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] "Welcome! You are our compatriots from Taiwan and our patriotic fellow countrymen."

Hu Yaobang, who was in a gray Western-style suit, warmly greeted two noted figures from Taiwan.

"You are Mr Huang. Oh, then you must be Mr Zhang." The general secretary shook hands with them. The cordial welcome he extended to them seemed as if he were greeting old friends.

This unusual meeting of compatriots was held at 1600 on 9 October in a reception room at Zhongnanhai. The host was CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang, and the guests were Huang Shunxin, formerly Taiwan's nonparty "member of the Legislative Yuan" and head of Taitung County, and Zhang Chunnan, formerly Taiwan's nonparty "member of the National Assembly," both of whom have settled in Beijing. Lin Liyun, president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, attended the meeting.

"When did you come back?" Hu Yaobang asked his guests after taking a seat.

"I came back at the end of last year," Mr Huang replied.

"I came back in February this year," Mr Zhang said.

"Since 1979, over 1,000 people from Taiwan have come to settle down here. This is a major event." Hu Yaobang added: "I am very glad to see you today." [passage omitted]

The 63-year-old Huang Shunxin, whose native place is Changhua in Taiwan, is of "grass roots" origin. For many years, he was engaged in the struggle for the Taiwan people's democratic rights and interests and energetically advocated the reunification of the motherland. After his return to the mainland, he concerned himself with agriculture and environmental protection on the mainland and made on-the-spot investigations in northeast China, northwest China, north China, and east China. He is now invited to be an adviser to the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. [passage omitted]

Referring to reunification, Zhang Chunnan said: The critical moment for solving the problem of Taiwan has arrived now, and I suggest that the central authorities should attach great importance to this. According to his analysis, factors affecting the future of Taiwan are decided by the four sides: namely, Mainland China, the United States, Taiwan's Kuomintang, and the people of Taiwan. The people of Taiwan hardly understand the mainland. The mainland should actively strive to win the popular support of the Taiwan people to enable them to yearn for reunification. The real force that decides the future of Taiwan is the Taiwan people.

After listening to the two gentlemen's views, Hu Yaobang briefed them on New China's general political and economic situations. He not only mentioned achievements but also frankly discussed setbacks and faults.

Hu added: Chairman Mao Zedong said: "Bad things can be turned into good things." The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee summed up our experiences and lessons. There has been a relatively quick revitalization of the economy. We have achieved stability and unity in the political field. We are still facing many difficulties. We are not satisfied with the existing state of affairs. We must work conscientiously to promote economic and political work and the building of spiritual civilization. In going in for socialism, we must pay attention to democracy, the legal system, civilization, and civility. I always say this to my foreign guests: You must not overestimate us. I hope that you can return to China every 5 years to look at the situation here.

Eu Yaobang continued: The question of Hong Kong is clear. We shall certainly take back Hong Kong on 30 June 1997 and we shall abide by the agreement. Our attitude toward the question of Taiwan is very clear and definite: The question of Taiwan is China's international affair and it must be settled by Chinese themselves. First, we strive to settle the question of Taiwan through peaceful reunification but we do not exclude other ways of settling this question; second, we look forward to the participation of the Taiwan authorities as the main partner in peaceful negotiations, but we also attach importance to other patriotic forces and the people's forces; third, after achieving the peaceful reunification of the motherland, we will take into consideration the interests of those Taiwan authorities who have contributed to and have done well in the reunification and we will also take into consideration the interests of other patriotic forces in Taiwan and the Taiwan people's interests.

Hu Yaobang said: Taiwan has many statesmen, experts, scholars, entrepreneurs, and may other qualified personnel. Taiwan is a very small place. After achieving reunification, they can come to the mainland and can also go to our special regions. I hope that when you, Mr Huang and Mr Zhang, meet with Taiwan people including people of "the Taiwanese Independence Movement." You will discuss our position with them. Of course, we oppose the "Taiwanese Independence Movement." If people of the movement are willing to visit the mainland, we will welcome them. They are free to come and go.

Lastly, with a concerned air, Hu Yaobang asked Huang Shunxin and Zhang Chunnan about their housing, living and working conditions, and also asked responsible persons of the relevant parties attending the meeting to take the utmost care of them.

"We are one family now. Just let us know if you have any suggestions or difficulties in the days to come. You must not regard yourselves as outsides." Hu Yaobang rose to his feet, shook hands with his guests at parting, and exhorted them, saying: "The weather in Beijing is very different from Taiwan's. Do look after your health." The two gentlemen thanked General Secretary Hu and asked with to give Chairman Deng Xiaoping their regards.

At this very moment, the hour hand pointed to 1800.

STEPS PLANNED IN RESPONSE TO U.S. TRADE MEASURES

OW281057 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] An authoritative economic official said the United States is expected to announce retaliatory trade measures against the Republic of China [ROC] in the next few days. He added that the ROC will take the necessary countermeasures to seek fair treatment by the United States.

He said it seems that there is no way to turn the talks on the import of American tobacco and alcoholic beverages, which are in deadlock.

The official said that Vincent Siew, who is director general of the Board of Foreign Trade, predicted the United States will announce its reprisal in detail according to Section 301 of the U.S. trade law on Monday or Tuesday.

Refusing to say exactly which countermeasures will be taken by Taipei, the official said: The government will insist on fair treatment from the United States.

CHINA POST NOTES TAIWAN-U.S. TRADE DISPUTE

OW281422 Taipei CHINA POST in English 25 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "ROC -U.S. Trade Dispute"]

[Text] Trade disputes between the Republic of China [ROC] and the United States have deteriorated to such an extent that retaliatory measures have been suggested by the U.S. side.

The possibility of invoking Article 301 in return for the ROC's continued restrictions on U.S. cigarettes and wines has been hinted by the American Insitute in Taiwan. President Ronald Reagan has been requested by the U.S. trade representative to make a decision.

ROC Political Vice Minister of Economic Affairs Li Mo fully expects the U.S. retaliatory measures and will decide on the ROC countermeasures.

It is a pity that the ROC-U.S. trade dispute has reached such a stage of threatening retaliation. The Republic of China refused to yield on lowering the prices of U.S. cigarettes lest Chinese youths should be encouraged to smoke. Li asked the United States not to make the ROC a dumping ground for U.S. cigarettes.

If the United States really chooses to retaliate against the Republic of China over the cigarette issue, it could not choose a worse issue to retaliate on. The ROC government is only trying to protect its people from health risks caused by cheaply priced cigarettes from the United States. We have also offered to let American wine and beer into Taiwan first and then settle the cigarettes issue later on. But the United States has rejected our suggestions. U.S. trade representatives should be careful in recommending retaliation lest a bad example should be set.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON MAINLAND PILOT'S DEFECTION

OW281345 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Debunking Reform Myths"]

[Text] Last Friday's defection of Chinese Communist pilot Cheng Tzai-tien says a lot about one man's bone to pick with Communism. It also says something about the stated of the Communist system on the Chinese mainland. It has been almost 9 years since Deng Iao-ping began his reform program on the mainland. And yet people are still scrambling, literally in Cheng's case, to leave Deng's mainland.

The writing is on the wall for anyone to see. Although the reforms on the mainland have led to some economic freedoms, and thus higher productivity levels, the mainland remains under the lock and girdle of communist totalitarianism. Pilot Cheng says he could not take the mind-boggling controls over his daily life any more, so he split, flying his MIG passport to freedom in South Korea.

For Cheng and countless other Chinese, the bottom line is faith. Despite recent improvements, the people on the mainland are still losing it fast, when it comes to their Communist masters.

Simply stated, Deng's reforms are not what they are cracked up to be in the West. They are falling far short of what the average Chinese feels is minimally necessary. The reforms have only scratched the surface of Chinese expectations, and thus a crisis in confidence grows ever deeper.

What bothers people most is the fact that the trickle of reforms has shown the Communist just what things are possible when you let Chinese be Chinese. Yet, the communist leaders are holding back. Statistics on the blackboard show them how to raise living standards, and yet they hold back. The examples of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore show them what things are possible when Chinese are free. And yet, again, the Chinese Communists are holding tight onto the reins that could unleash a billion Chinese.

There is something seriously wrong with a leadership that tests the waters, comes up a success, then throws the lid back on. That is exactly what the Chinese Communists are doing nowadays. It is such behavior that really separates totalitarianism from democracy. Such a government would never last a day in a democracy.

So, why is it the Chinese Communists are holding back the key to China's prosperity? One often hears the explanation is that the Chinese Communists realize the granting of more freedom could erode their totalitarian power base and lead to the extinction of communism. As even the most naive observer knows, the communists are not about to pull the plug on their power, just to make one billion Chinese free, happy and prosperous. The communist have other ideas about how a quarter of mankind should live.

And pilot Cheng had his own idea about how at least one Chinese was going to change that. In the process of choosing a better life for himself, Cheng seems to have debunked the myths about communist reforms on the mainland. If asked about them, he may even answer, what reforms? Apparently Cheng was not impressed. He was lucky to have the means to get out, and we are fortunate to have him remind us just how unchanged the Chinese mainland is, Deng or not Deng.